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THE MORNING STAR.

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BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
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VOL. LX.—NO. 2. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,145

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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Democratic Ticket for Aldermen—Election Thursday, March 25th.

First Ward:
S. L SMITH.
C. L. SPENCER.

Second Ward:
WM. E. SPRINGER,
JAS. C. MUNDS.

Third Ward:
JAS. F. POST, JR.
OWEN FENNELL.

Fourth Ward:
H. McL GREEN,
WALTER E. YOPP.

Fifth Ward:
C. R. BRANCH,
W. E. MANN.

Port Almanac—March 24.

Sun Rises	5.59 A M
Sun Sets	6.15 P M
Day's Length	12 h 09 m
High Water at Southport	12.34 P M
High Water at Wilmington	3.14 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 24.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 63°; 8 p. m., 64°; maximum, 69°; minimum, 62°; mean, 66°. Rainfall for the day, 08; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.08.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., March 22.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 16.6 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, generally fair during the day; colder; westerly winds.

OUTLINES.

The civil service law was denounced in the Senate, one Senator characterizing it as a "monumental humbug;" the debate on the tariff was continued in the House. —— The President respited for ten days four men sentenced to be hanged at Santa Fe, N. M. —— The pressure of office-seekers upon President McKinley is very severe and his friends are urging him to take a respite from work. —— The steamer Bermuda has been granted clearance papers and she will sail for some port in the West Indies, not Spanish, with a cargo of munitions of war. —— A run on the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Paris, Tex., forced it to suspend payment. —— The Ward Line steamer Niagara, from Nassau to New York, failed to respond to her rudder and was towed 200 miles into Charleston harbor. —— A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Montreal, Canada, causing people to rush for the doors. —— The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis subscribed $2,000 for the flood sufferers. —— The Italian admiral warns insurgents not to attack Turkish ports, but it is doubted whether the insurgents will pay any attention to his proclamation. —— One hundred Armenians were massacred by the Turks at Tokat. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1¾ per cent., closing offered at 1¾ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 7⅜c; Southern flour was quiet and steady—common to fair extra $3 20@3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat, spot dull and firmer with options; No. 2 red free on board 72⅜c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29⅜c at elevator and 30⅜c afloat; rosin dull; strained common to good $1 65@1 67½; spirits turpentine dull at 29@29½c.

A big black ant which Sir John Lubbock had for sixteen years died a few days ago. There is no record of its age when Sir John captured it.

They have grass suits now for duck hunters. We don't suppose it would be necessary for a grass widow to rig herself up in anything like that.

Tobacco growing seems to be a paying business in Florida. The Jacksonville *Citizen* tells of one company which sold its crop at $1.50 a pound, realizing $135,000.

Japanese officers are petitioning the Mikado to erect a monument to the horses which were killed in the war with China. Perhaps they think this would foster the martial spirit in other horses.

The little town of Media, Pa., has been making commendable efforts to increase its population, but it has overdone the business, for its public school house is not large enough to hold the children.

If that Chicago member of the Legislature succeeds in getting his bill through prohibiting the newspapers from criticising candidates for office, won't fellows with streaky records have a soft snap.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months		$5.00
Six	"	2.50
Three	"	1.25
Two	"	1.00
One	"	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

According to the New York *Sun* the burgers of New York city consume annually 300,000,000 quarts of milk, or 800,000 quarts a day, for which they pay from five to eight cents a quart. But the dairymen complain because the dealers will not pay them more than a cent and a half or two cents a quart. We don't blame them for kicking, for that is almost enough to make the cows kick. At these figures it isn't surprising that the dairymen should draw some on the pump.

A German with an enquiring turn of mind has discovered that mosquitoes are afraid not only of the dragon fly but of his corpse, and on that discovery he hangs a few dead ones around his bed and snoozes with immunity from the mosquito's proboscis. Here is a chance for some fellow to make a fortune building imitation dragon flies.

A little woman died in the Hartford, Conn., insane asylum a few days ago, who had been an inmate of that institution for fifty-two years. Her hallucination was that she was an antediluvian. There are a good many antediluvians not in insane asylums whose hallucination is that they belong to this age.

We are glad Corbett was knocked out, and we are glad that Mr. Pingree, of Michigan, who persisted in holding the offices of Governor and Mayor both at one and the same time, was also knocked out by the Supreme Court of his State, which decides that he can't hog on the offices that way.

The crown of Portugal is said to be the most costly in the world. It is valued at $10,000,000, and contains $8,000,000 worth of jewels. About the only use the royal family has for it is that it enables them to raise the wind when they are short in cash.

Mr. Gladstone isn't hankering to be a British peer. In the estimation of the world he is more than a British peer now. He doesn't seem to think that a British peerage would elevate him and he does not feel under any obligation to elevate the peerage.

The Charleston *News and Courier* remarks on the fact that Col. Buck, of Georgia, has the endorsement of many Democrats of that State for the position of Minister to Japan. Perhaps they think that is the easiest way to get him out of the State.

They had a pretty hot time in the German Diet in discussing the credits asked for by the Kaiser to build more war ships, but they were not half as hot as the Kaiser was when he discovered that they had sat down on his credits.

There will be a howl from the press fraternity when it dawns upon them that the Dingley bill has put a 25 per cent. duty on diamonds. It was about all we could do to keep up a stock of diamonds before this raise.

A colossal jawbone was unearthed in Indiana last week. It was not Corbett's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—Barlow Minstrels.
GEO. O. GAYLORD—Spring clothing.
W. E. SPRINGER & CO.—Hardware.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Office manager.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Lenten service at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church to-night at 8 o'clock.

— The STAR deeply sympathizes with Police Officer J. F. Huggins in the death of his infant daughter, which occurred yesterday.

— The colored girl who was badly burned Monday afternoon, was resting easy yesterday.

— In Justice Bunting's court yesterday, Levy Lane was tried for assault and battery, and Becky McLain for disorderly conduct. Both were adjudged guilty, but were let off upon payment of costs.

— The steamer *E. A. Hawes*, formerly plying between this city and Clear Run, will make the trip to and from Fayetteville until the *A. P. Hurt* is ready to resume her trips. The *Lisbon* is running to Clear Run in the place of the *Hawes*.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. D. B. McQueen, of Queensdale, was here yesterday.

— Mr. J. H. Clark, of Clarkton, was one of yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. J. McK. Tolar returned from Savannah, Ga., yesterday.

— Mr. J. T. Bullard, of Prong, was a caller at this office yesterday.

— Mr. M. P. Pegram, Jr., of Charlotte, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. S. S. Crittenden, of Charlotte, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. W. A. Clark, of Whiteville, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. Jeff D. Sessoms, of Stedman, was a visitor at this office yesterday.

— Mr. C. S. McCall, registering from S. C., was among yesterday's arrivals in the city.

— Mr. G. B. D. Parker, of Chinquepin, was in the city yesterday, making business calls.

— Mrs. E. R. Aiken, of Greenville, N. C., accompanied by her child, is in the city visiting her mother, Mrs. C. W. Westbrook.

— Among the out-of-town merchants in the city yesterday were Mr. Thomas Bullard, of Clarkton; Mr. A. M. Williams, of Phoenix, and Mr. W. O. Britt, of Hub.

— Mr. A. L. Bulluck, of the firm of A. L. and W. F. Bulluck, dealers in naval stores and general merchandise at Alfordsville, N. C., was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

Shooting Affair on Water Street.

In an altercation on Water street, between Market and Dock, yesterday afternoon David Licque, colored, shot Henry Johnson, also colored, in the leg. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Johnson was standing in front of Adolphus Thomas' bar, when Licque came up. Johnson called Licque by a nickname, which he did not like, and picking up a brick threatened to hit Johnson. After considerable wrangling Licque went off, but returned in a few minutes and he and Johnson commenced to quarrel again. After quarreling for awhile Johnson went into Thomas' saloon, it is supposed in search of a weapon, and as he was returning and reached the doorway of the saloon, Licque shot him. The bullet, a 38-calibre, from an American double action revolver, burrowed its way through the calf of his leg, fortunately breaking no bones. The injured man was taken to the City Hall, and after his wound had been dressed by Dr. A. H. Harriss, he was locked up in the guard house.

After shooting Johnson, Licque made his escape, but was arrested by Special Policeman Abe Jones, colored, while hiding under a house on Dock street, near Second. Licque was placed in jail to await a trial to-day. When questioned by Policeman Jas. Wells as to the whereabouts of the pistol with which he had shot Johnson, Licque stated that he had left it under the house where he was found hiding. Special Officer Jones returned to the house and found the pistol where Licque had stated it was.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—11 bales cotton, 5 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—183 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 95 bbls rosin, 80 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—2 casks spirits turpentine, 72 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—7 casks spirits turpentine, 235 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 194 bales; spirits turpentine, 13 casks; rosin, 402 bbls; tar, 85 bbls.

Attempted Incendiarism.

Monday night or yesterday morning an attempt was made to burn an unoccupied one-story frame house on Eighth street, between Dock and Orange, owned by Mr. D. P. Bland. The house was recently burned when occupied by Police Officer J. G. Carney, and for the last two weeks has been undergoing repairs. Yesterday morning two tin oil lamps and several charred pieces of paper were found underneath the house, while the flooring above was completely saturated with oil.

Stolen Watch Recovered.

About the 3rd of the present month Mrs. Alex. Boone had stolen from her a double case gold watch. Deputy Sheriff Wm. Guion, colored, who was set to work upon the case, succeeded in tracing the watch to Mr. J. T. Burke's jewelry store, where it had been left by Mr. J. M. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin purchased it from a colored boy for fifty cents. After a few preliminaries Deputy Guion secured the watch and returned it to Mrs. Boone.

City Court.

Jas. Brock, a brother of Jno. Brock, the wife-murderer, was arraigned in the City Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. In the latter case he was placed under a $100 justified bond for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. He failed to give bond and was committed to jail. Officers Smith and Hewlett arrested Brock Monday night in "Paddy's Hollow."

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

ATLANTIC BEACH HOTEL.

Long-Talked of Hotel at Ocean View About to Materialize—Will be First-Class in Every Particular—To be Ready by 1st of June—Description of the Building.

It looks now as if the long-talked of hotel at Ocean View is going to materialize and at an early date. Architect H. E. Bonitz was interviewed last night and the information gained that the final plan of the building has been prepared and forwarded to Mr. George Campbell, proprietor of the Central Hotel at Charlotte, who, with the directors of the Seacoast Railroad, will own and operate the hotel.

It will be styled the Atlantic Beach Hotel and will be built on the spot reserved during many years by the Seacoast Road for a hotel site. The plans show a building, in the East Lake style of architecture, two stories high 316 feet long and 72 wide, with a veranda all around 15 feet in width. A part of the upper story is an attic, in which will be the sleeping apartments of the servants. The building will be equipped with water works and all modern conveniences. In short, everything about it will be strictly up to date and first class.

The dining room will be 40x104, and provided with portable tables, so that when occasion requires it can be brought into use as a ball room. Except on extraordinary occasions, however, the large hall connected with the office, and measuring 40 feet by 41, will serve as a ball room. There are to be 65 sleeping apartments, excluding the five rooms in the attic for the use of servants. The kitchen will be detached from the main building, thus considerably lessening the danger from fire. The bar and billiard room, which will be elegantly and expensively fitted up, will also be separate from the hotel proper.

The rooms will all be plastered, and the halls, dining room, parlors and sitting room will be finished in native North Carolina pine.

That the management of the hotel will be satisfactory to guests and owners alike the past record of Mr. Campbell in the hotel business gives every reason to believe. His reputation is not confined to this State, but extends into other States as well.

Mr. Bonitz informs us that work will begin as soon as the plans are returned and an estimate accepted. It is expected that the hotel will be ready for the reception of guests by the 1st of June.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

Convention to be Held at Faison—Programme of Exercises.

The Christian Endeavorers of East Carolina will hold a convention at Faison on Friday, March 26. The day will be crowded with events of interest and helpfulness to Endeavorers. Good delegations will attend from St. Andrew's and Immanuel Societies of this city.

Following is the programme of services, suitably interspersed with music:

FRIDAY MORNING.

6.30—Sun-rise Prayer Meeting, led by District President B. E. Wallace.

9 00—Devotional Exercises, led by R. W. Miles, Wilmington. (Election of convention officers and enrollment of delegates.)

9 15—Address of Welcome, Rev. P. McIntyre, Faison. Response by delegates.

9 45—Pastors' Relation to Young People's Work, W. B. Clarke, Wilmington.

10 00—The Endeavorer for Temperance, R. W. Miles, Wilmington.

10.15—The Christian Endeavor Society in Country Churches, Foster Pridgen, New Hope.

10 30—Good Citizenship, W. L. Latta, Wilmington.

10.45—The Social Committee in Country Churches, Miss Margaret Cromartie, Garland.

11.00—Our Union, State and National, Mrs. Jackson Johnson, New Hope.

11.15—The Information Committee, Need and Work, J. E. Smith, Wilmington.

11.30—The Lookout Committee, Miss Bennie Williams, Bannermans.

11.45—Good Literature in Christian Endeavor Work, Mrs. P. McIntyre, Faison.

12.00—Special Prayers for Endeavor Societies in Foreign Countries.

Voluntary, and closing with the Mizpah Benediction in concert.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

3 00—Song Service, led by Rev. A. D. McClure, Wilmington.

3.15—Reports from Societies of the year's work, by the Secretaries.

3 45—The Endeavorer as a Visitor, Miss Estelle White, Wilmington.

4 00—Junior Work, Mrs. I. F. Hill, Faison.

4.15—The Endeavorer in Missions, Mrs. B. E. Wallace, Wilmington.

4.30—How the Endeavor Society helps the Pastor in Spiritual work, Rev. John Wakefield, New Hope.

4.45—How to conduct a Live Prayer Meeting, W. H. Sprunt, Wilmington.

5.00—The Work of the Sunday School Committee, Miss Ida Thomson, Wilmington.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

7.30—Song Service, led by Rev. B. E. Wallace, Wilmington.

7.45—History of the Christian Endeavor Movement, Rev. A. D. McClure.

8.30—Testimony and Consecration Service, closing with "Blest be the Tie," led by District President, B. E. Wallace.

Stolen Trunk Found.

The trunk of Mr. Thos. Sykes, which was stolen from the Rock Spring Hotel Monday night, was found yesterday by Police Officer Smith in the rear of a vacant lot on Front street, between Chesnut and Grace. The contents of the trunk were intact. Late yesterday three colored boys, Tom Lane, Jim Bradley and Abraham Nutt, were arrested on a warrant sworn out before Justice Bunting charging them with the theft of the trunk. Bradley and Lane were subsequently discharged, but Nutt will have a hearing before Justice Bunting this morning at 10 o'clock. On the person of Nutt was found a pair of lead knucks, and consequently he will be tried for carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

— Rev. W. B. Oliver and the Baptists of the city generally, are very grateful for the willingness with which members of different denominations are offering to help bear the burden of entertaining the Convention. Several proffers of homes for delegates have come entirely unsolicited.

"IS THE BIBLE TRUE?"

Lecture of Rev. W. B. Oliver at the Y. M. C. A. Last Night.

Rev. W. B. Oliver's address in the Y M. C. A. Auditorium last night fully justified the favorable criticism which has been made in the daily papers on his ability as a thinker and speaker.

Secretary Diggs said, in introducing the speaker for the evening, that the dates for the other lectures in the course had not fully been settled upon, but he thought he could safely state that two weeks hence Rev. Dr. P. H. Hoge will address the association on the "History of the Bible," and that Rev W. L. Cunninggim would speak at some future time on the "Power of the Bible" and Rev. Dr. Robert Strange on the "Literary Beauty of the Bible."

Mr. Oliver stated that he had, in spite of the unusual pressure of other duties, undertaken to prepare a lecture on the Truth of the Bible for two reasons: First, because nothing that will contribute to the interest of the members of the Association in, or their knowledge of, the Bible, should be neglected; second, because it is the duty of every Christian to be ready at any and all times to testify to the truth of the Gospel.

No attempt at synopsis is made because anything short of a verbatim report would not do justice to the speaker or give an adequate conception of the wealth of illustration employed, the real eloquence which invested the whole address, and the skill with which the different divisions of the thought were joined.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Meeting of Democrats—Vacancies on Ticket Filled—Committee Recommend that Only One Name be on Ballot.

Forty-eight hours hence many of the political queries will have been answered, but until then everything remains a mystery. Affairs yesterday in the Republican camp were quiet, although the leaders were in close conference last night. At The Orton House last night a meeting of the Democratic candidates for aldermen, with many other leading Democrats, was held.

Mr. S. L. Smith, nominated at the primary held last Friday night for alderman from the First ward, resigned in favor of Mr. C. L. Spencer, who was also nominated to represent the First ward on the Board of Aldermen. Other matters were probably attended to at the meeting, but nothing more could be learned.

In all probability Governor Russell will be heard from to-day. A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee was also held last night. As Mr. Jas. F. Post, Jr., had resigned the nomination of aldermen from the Third ward Prof. Washington Catlett was elected in his stead. The committee recommended that only one name should be upon the ballot to be cast for aldermen at the election to-morrow.

OPERA HOUSE.

Barlow Bros.' Minstrels Next Friday Evening, the 26th.

The next attraction at our Opera House is the Barlow Bros.' Minstrels for a return engagement, they having appeared here before this season, opening the present season last August, making an excellent impression at that time. Of their performance the St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* says:

"There was a fine turn-out last night to witness the performance of Barlow Bros. Minstrels, and it is safe to say that not one went away dissatisfied at the fall of the curtain. The entertainment is one of the best ever given here. The stage, for the first part, was very tastefully set. The jokes were all fresh, not a single chestnut being cracked. The vocalists are above the average, and the music excellently rendered by the orchestra. Harry Ward, 'The next President of Minstrelsy,' kept the house in a roar, while the work of Zella, the human frog, is the greatest novelty seen here for a long time. The show is one that can be well recommended to fun lovers."

The dress circle—for this engagement—will be reserved for colored people. The parquet or ground floor will be reserved for white people. Prices will be 75, 50 and 25 cents. Reserved seat sale opens to-morrow morning at Gerken's.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington post-office March 24, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

A—Miss Missouria Andrew, Miss Pattie Armstrong. D—Mrs Leucretia Devan. E—Mrs Julia Edwards. H—Miss Emma Huske, Miss Josephine Hardin. J—Mrs Mary Jannus. K—Mrs Maggie Kelly. M—Mrs Ellar A C Morgan, Miss Ellen Mulford, Mrs J Montrose (2) Mrs Martha Morchill. P—Miss Mabel Paige. S—Miss Lettie G Smith.

MEN'S LIST.

A—J C Abraham. B—Joseph M Brown, Lewis Baldwin. C—Charlie Cauper, Geo H Cannon. D—C D Davis. E—C Erviney, Ede Enil. F—M Freedman, 424 No. 4th street. J—Robt L Jones. K—C A Kelly, F W Kelly, F W Kirshman, Junius King. L—James Long. M—W J Moore. P—E Peterson. L—Monsieur Victor Labereux. O—E A Oakley. W—Wilcox & Powell.

FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

J H McPhail.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

EASTERN HOSPITAL,

Dr. Abner Alexander Elected Superintendent.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 23.—The new Board of Directors of the Eastern Hospital, near this city, met here today and elected Dr. Abner Alexander, of Tyrrell county, superintendent. Dr. Alexander is a Republican, and was a member of the House in the last Legislature.

— Eyota Tribe No. 5, Improved Order of Red Men, will confer the "Hunter's and Warrior's Degree" upon three adopted pale faces to-night.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE HOLD A SHORT SESSION.

Supreme Court Decisions—The Colored Fair—Contraband Whiskey Seized—Commissions Issued to Officers of Naval Reserves.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23.—J. L. Ramsey, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, is slated for secretary of the Board of Agriculture, the place now held by T. K. Bruner. It is the Governor's desire that he shall have this position. He resigned to-day as member of the Board, and J. C. L. Harris was appointed by the Governor to succeed him, Harris having resigned as member of the Board of Internal Improvements. The Board of Agriculture met this afternoon and had a brief session. It then went into caucus to consider the election of the commissioner to succeed Patterson. There were two candidates—Mewborne and D. Reid Parker—but it has for some days been conceded that the latter had no chance.

J. R. Chamberlain is appointed by the Governor as director of the Agricultural and Mechanical College here from the Fourth district, vice B. R. Lacy, who declined to serve.

A telegram to the Governor from Robert Hancock says that to-day the latter was elected president of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway, and will to-morrow make a demand for the road.

The Supreme Court to-day filed the following opinions:

Rittenhous vs. Street Railway, from New Hanover. New trial.

Hussey vs. Hill, from Duplin. Judgment of court below affirmed.

Commissioners vs. Sutton, from Lenoir. Affirmed.

Nimocks vs. McIntyre, from Cumberland. New trial.

State vs. Melton, from Anson. Affirmed.

State vs. Bogan, from Anson. Affirmed.

Clark vs. Peebles, from Halifax. Affirmed.

The date fixed for the Colored State Fair is November 2d to the 6th.

Revenue officers have seized twenty-seven barrels of contraband whiskey at Goldsboro, Wilson and Fremont.

Eugene Harrell is commissioned Quartermaster General, and Howard Alston Judge Advocate General. Commissions are issued to officers of the Wilmington Division Naval Reserves; also to officers of the new division at Newbern, as follows: R. S. Primrose lieutenant; T. C. Daniel, lieutenant, junior grade, and W. T. Hill, ensign.

A special venire of seventy-five was summoned here to-day for the murder trial of John Groves to-morrow.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

New Board of Directors Meet—Hancock Elected President — Retiring President Will Turn the Road Over Under Protest.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

KINSTON, March 23.—The newly appointed board of directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad held their first meeting here to-day. The only business transacted was the election of Robert Hancock, of Newbern, as president, and the passage of a resolution instructing him to make a demand on the president and officers and agents for the immediate possession of the road. It is reported that F. C. Roberts, Democrat, will be retained as secretary and that Wm. Dunn, Democrat, formerly superintendent for a number of years, will again be appointed to that position. Mr. W. S. Chadwick, the retiring president, states that he will turn the road over to the new officers as soon as a demand is made by the properly accredited authorities, though under protest.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late RUFUS H. CHASTEN will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 10.30 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, thence to Oakdale Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY, MARCH 26TH.
Barlow Brothers' Magnificent Minstrels
Eclipsing All Others In All Things.
A twentieth century organization presenting a programme of Minstrel novelties.
See Pas Ma La Dance.
See grand noon-day outing and parade.
Prices popular—75c, 50c and 25 cents.
Reserved seat sale open Thursday morning at Gerken's. mar 24 3t

D. O'Connor,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurances attended to promptly. Loans negotiated.

Hardware, Tinware,
EARTHENWARE,
STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,
Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.
Wm. E. Springer & Co.,
"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

NEW ARRIVALS
AT
A. D. BROWN'S,
Successor to Brown & Roddick,
No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard. The newest weaves for Skirts. "Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.
BLACK GOODS—Storm Serges at 40 and 60c per yard. Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.
WASH GOODS—French Organdies, India Linens, Piques, Dimities, French Nainsooks, Persian Lawn and new Percales.
SILK DEPARTMENT—Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Satin Duchess. Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk. Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.
FIBERINE—One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.
KID GLOVES—The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new Spring shades.
CORSETS—R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-B a la Sprite, Royal Worchester, French Wovens, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.
UNDERWEAR—For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapest. Brussels, in 8x10 wire; 3-ply All Wool Ingrains, 2-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocoa and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.
RUGS—Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.
ART SQUARES—In 2 ply extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.
MATTINGS—200 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.
TAPESTRY—Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers. Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.
WINDOW SHADES—All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.
TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—The best line of Trunks we have ever carried. We have the "Packers" too. Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width. Small Hardware for house furnishing.
NOTIONS—Upholsteries, Draperies, Fringes, Screens, Lace Curtains, Plushes, Felts, Velours, Gimps, Crettones, Demins, Curtain Muslins, "Pom. de Spree."

Mail Orders Given Special Attention.
feb 28 tf

Clothing. Clothing for the Spring Trade.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.—Men's Suits made of Wash Satinet at $1.98 a Suit, good stock and good style.
Black Cheviot Suits at $3.75, and pretty Plaid Suits for young men's Spring wear for $3.25.
Pretty Black Cheviot, all wool, with Silk lining, nice pretty goods, at $5.00 a Suit.
Nice "Middlesex Blue" Flannel Suits for $5.50.
Worsted Suits in Plaids, strictly all wool, for $5.00.
In Scotch Tweeds for $5.50.
Black Clay Worsted, all wool, nicely made pretty goods, for $7.00, in Sack and Cutaway. In better quality for $8.00 and $8.50.
MILLINERY—Spring has come and the ladies as well as the men must change their headwear. We have made great efforts and have secured the best selection in the Millinery line we have ever had.
We have a beautiful line of French Pattern Hats, and our stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Veils and Ornaments is complete. If you buy your Hat and material from us, we will trim it free of charge for you.
Our stock represents all the leading styles of the season.
In quantity we excel all the other stores in the city by showing you a larger assortment and better selection.
In style we claim to lead, as our Milliners are the best and have had the longest experience in tasty work.
In regard to prices it is needless to tell you, as you all know we do not sell goods on our name, but on their merits.
We want your trade, and our store is filled in every department with the best stock we have ever had the good fortune to show.
I have made many a customer, and I want as many more.
While in the city I respectfully invite you to make my store your headquarters. I deliver all goods free of cost to the ferry, or on board boat, cart houses or trains, or anywhere in the city.
You will find me opposite The Orton Hotel, at 112 North Front street.
Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store. Successor to Braddy & Gaylord.
I handle all the new styles of Standard Patterns. Pattern Sheets to give away, and all the Designers and Catalogues for inspection. Sole agent Straus Bros'. made-to-order Suits. Fit and style guaranteed or no sale. mar 20 tf

SPRING GOODS.
The Prettiest Line Ever Shown. Prices Low Enough to Suit Everybody

DRY GOODS.
Silk and Wool Dress Goods, the latest product of the mills, we have them in the newest designs from 18 to 50c.
The Broken Plaids are just the thing, quite a line of them in 12½, 25, 38 and 50c.
Our Black Goods Department is full of good things. Mohairs, plain and figured; Cashmeres, Henriettas, Driletes and Serges of every kind.
Black Sateens 8 to 25c per yard.
The very best calicoes 5c.
Beautiful Percals at 8, 10 and 12½c.
Good Homespuns at 3, 4, 5 and 6c.
DRAPERIES.
Dotted Swiss in the newest designs 12, 15, 19c.
Golden Draperies, Scrims at 5, 8 and 10c.
Pretty line of Percalines, Drapery Silks, &c.
TABLE LINENS.
Red Table Cloths 18, 25 and 45c per yard.
Plain White and Red Border at cut prices.
Doylies of every description, 25c to $1.50 per dozen.
SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes 85c.
Ladies' Solid Leather Shoes $1.00.
Big Bargains in Children Shoes.
Men's Shoes 98c.
Men's $3 Hand-sewed Shoes $1.98.
New Slippers arriving daily.
CLOTHING.
Men's $8.50 Suits, 15 styles, $5.00.
All Wool Suits $3.50.
All Wool Clay Worsted Suits $7.50.
Greatest line of Children Suits 75c to $4.50. Prices will astonish you.
All Wool Pants $1, $5 Pants for $3.50.
SWEATERS.
A good Sweater for 25c.
Large Collars with Stripes 50c.
$1.50 Sweaters for 98c.
HATS AND CAPS.
A great line at lowest prices. We can save you money.
J. H. REHDER & CO.,
Nos. 617 and 619 North Fourth Street.
Give us a call, it will pay you. Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.
Car fare paid on purchase of $2.00 and up. mar 21 tf

VISIT
EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,
4TH CAMPBELL STREETS.
New Styles. Popular Prices.
mar 14 tf

The Surest Road to Fortune is Economy.
The way to learn economy is to commence saving, and the place for your savings is at the WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST Co., where you will get 4 per cent. on your deposits.
Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.
Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.
J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.
GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.
mar 9 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24

IS IT WORTH IT?

The pretence for a new tariff with a higher rate of duties is to provide more revenue, enough to meet the necessities of the Government. The shortage in revenue is taken advantage of as a justification for an increase of duties, which would have been demanded all the same if there had not been a deficiency in the Treasury, which they attribute to the Wilson tariff, making no allowance whatever for the straitened circumstances of the people for the past few years, which caused a reduction of imports even with the lower tariff rates. Had the duties been higher the imports would have been still less, and the revenue probably less.

The fact is that the Republican party leaders resolved to make the fight for the recovery of their lost power, on the tariff and they did make it in the next succeeding Congressional election, when the money question was not an issue and the Wilson bill was. They were successful in ousting many Democrats from Congress and securing a majority of Republicans in their place, and they did it by playing the tariff. The financial crash and the industrial collapse had come, and they were smart enough to charge the "Democratic tariff" with it; the people interested in growing wool and in manufacturing industries were simple enough to believe it, and the result was a political reaction from 1892 and Republican victory in 1894, which gave them the House of Representatives. What hypocrisy then to say that this tariff movement is to supply revenue when they made it three years ago and yelled for higher duties then quite as loudly as they are doing now.

The simple fact is that the real inspiration behind this movement is more protection, rather than more revenue—protection with "incidental" revenue, although they will not admit this. The real purpose was shown when the Committee on Ways and Means was giving hearings to persons interested in higher duties. The object of these hearings really was to ascertain about how much protection was wanted and expected. They all didn't get just what they wanted, for the framers of the Dingley bill realized that while they could count surely on the Republican majority in the House, with the Senate constituted as it is they couldn't count on that and would be compelled to be somewhat moderate or run the risk of having their bill strangled in the Senate. This accounts for the appearance of moderation in some of the schedules, while in others the inability of the representatives of the protected to agree in these hearings necessitated a compromise, and more moderation than would have been shown if they could have agreed and and there was a reliable Republican majority in both House and Senate.

To illustrate: Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who represented himself and some of the other boss wool-growers who are trying to make money by growing wool, with pasture lands worth from $50 to $100 an acre, wanted a practically prohibitory duty on some wools and an absolutely prohibitory duty on others. He proposed to tax Australian wool clean out of this market. This aroused the woollen manufacturers, who felt that they were in danger of being sacrificed to the wool-growers, and there was a clash. The manufacturers wanted free wool, with which they were getting along pretty well, but they wanted also protection from the "pauper" wool spinners and weavers of Europe. There had to be a compromise here, and as it was resolved to give the pleading wool-growers protection they had to placate the wool manufacturers with a compensating increase of tariff to offset the anticipated enhancement in the price of wool with its eleven or twelve cents a pound duty. That was done, and wool went back on the dutiable list, and the duties were proportionally increased on woollen goods.

How will this operate? There are very few men in this country engaged in wool growing proper for market. Thousands of farmers who raise sheep (a few on their farms) give no attention to wool, for it does not amount to enough to be worth thinking about. Comparatively few have large flocks and are much interested in the wool clip. These are the ones who are clamoring for protection. The majority of the farmers, even of those who keep sheep, (for thousands of them keep none) are not giving a thought to protection for wool. If they take any interest in the subject at all, they are more interested in having their sheep protected from prowling dogs than in having wool protected by a high tariff. There are all told not more than 100,000 people engaged in the wool industry, producing and manufacturing. The wool clip is not worth more than $50,000,000 a year. There are not more than 40,000,000 of sheep in the country, perhaps not so many now. The 100,000 men engaged in the woollen industries represent about 500,000 people all told.

To give "prosperity" to these 100,000 people and make these 40,000,000 sheep (probably less) pay, the 70,000,000 of people in this country must submit to an increase of price in the woollen goods they need and must buy varying, according to those who understand the question, from 25 to 33 per cent. more than they are paying now. The difference in the cost of the woollen goods bought by these 70,000,000 of people, the majority of whom are dependent upon their daily labor, would in one year buy at the assessed valuation twice as many sheep as there are in the country. Isn't that paying a pretty high price to protect wool?

If all this money went into the Treasury it would be a different matter, and it might be justified as a revenue increaser in an emergency, but it doesn't, for about nine-tenths of it will go into the pockets of the protected to the one-tenth that goes into the Treasury. With higher duties on woollens, the importations will be less (for that is the object of the higher duties). The manufacturers of this country will keep their goods just a little below the price of the imported goods. They will add the duties to the domestic article, and pocket the gain while the Government gets the duty on the imported article which will be added to the cost of the goods when the purchaser buys them.

As a revenue raiser the tariff on wool and woollens will be a failure, but as a means of putting money into the pockets of some of the large wool-growers and the wool-manufacturers it will be a success, but one that will cost the American people very dearly, not only in money, but in comfort and health, for good woollen garments are one of the essentials of both.

MINOR MENTION.

As the Protectionists have the sway in the House they can run the tariff bill through on quick time and have therefore decided to close up debate by the 31st and come to a vote on that day. It was understood all along that it would be rushed through the House, but it will not be rushed through the Senate, for the Protectionists can't rush it there. They need help and to get that help they will give time for free and fair discussion, which will be insisted upon. In reference to this we clip the following from the Washington *Post*:

"Now that the House has agreed to vote on the tariff bill on the 31st inst., the reception of that measure by the Senate becomes a matter of interest. It is hardly likely that the bill will be passed by the Senate in time to become a law before the first day of next July.

"It will be a surprise to many, but it is nevertheless true, that the tariff bill will be at least six weeks in the Senate Finance Committee. This assertion was made yesterday by a leading Republican member of the committee, who has had considerable experience in these matters. It may not be generally known but it is a fact, that the Senate Finance Committee will overhaul the bill from the first line to the last. Every schedule is to be carefully examined. For some reason or other there is very little approval of the bill on the Republican side of the Senate. The leaders all regard it as full of crudities, and they propose, as they say, to make it symmetrical throughout. In a general way, the schedules are said to be too high. One of the specific objections is to the action of the House committee in removing many articles of raw material from the free list and making them dutiable without reference to the rates on the other articles affected, a change which, it is declared, has resulted in many instances, in making the rate on the raw material higher than that on the manufactured product."

"The changes to be made in the Senate committee, covering practically every schedule, will result in the reporting of a bill differing in important particulars from the one which will pass the House. It will be debated in the Senate at least sixty days after it comes from committee. This has been the usual time, and there is no reason to anticipate any radical departure now. In fact, the antagonism to the bill on the part of Western Senators, who think that their sections have been discriminated against, is very marked, while there is also considerable resentment against the course which Speaker Reed is pursuing in order to coerce the Senate into hasty action. It is not altogether the smoothest sailing yet for the tariff bill.

"The Republican members of the Finance Committee got together yesterday, and commenced the informal examination of the bill. They have decided that no hearings will be granted, but that careful attention will be given to printed or type-written briefs filed with the Finance Committee, relative to proposed changes made by the House bill, or rather changes of existing customs laws. Such briefs, they say, should refer to specific paragraphs.

"The Republican members will sit as a sub committee, and they hope that Senator Jones, of Nevada (silver Republican), will act with them. They will not hold their meetings at the Capitol, but will make an effort to maintain strict privacy in their work."

In deciding upon this course they have simply been governed by necessity, for if they had showed a disposition to choke off debate they would encounter that sometimes troublesome "Senatorial courtesy" and obstructive tactics that might keep them there all Summer, and bring them defeat in the end. In the decision they have come to they have doubtless acted on the saying that "discretion is the better part of valor."

* * *

Hon. Wm. L. Green, Representative of the Sixth district of Nebraska, is a new man in the House, but he seems to be as much at home as an old timer. Judging from his readiness to answer questions we fancy that his opponents who have any questions to ask while he is speaking will think them up pretty well before asking them. In his speech on the Dingley bill Monday he hit plump between the eyes the gentlemen who declared that they are going to bring us prosperity by higher tariff, when he asked how the farmers were going to buy the products of the mills that the new tariff will start up, as alleged, when they haven't money to buy the products of the mills that are now running. That was a poser, and when some unsophisticated Republican asked how he proposed to better the condition he answered "by returning to the money of the constitution," take your hands off and let the people manage their own money affairs as they had been doing until that right was taken from them. If they would do that, he said, and take their "hands out of the people's pockets," prosperity would come. "Whose hands are in your pockets"? queried a protectionist. As quick as a flash came the response, "the hands of the protected Monopolies and Trusts of the East." Brief enough, but it went to the bottom and put an end to interrogations for the remainder of his speech.

* * *

The gentlemen who ran the legislative mill at Raleigh were so intent upon other matters that they ground out more appropriations than the State Treasurer will have the cash to meet. In spite of the fact that there was not revenue enough before to meet the demands upon the State they added about $200,000 to the appropriations without making any provision for raising the money. The result is that Treasurer Worth has found it necessary to send a circular to the heads of Departments advising them of the situation as follows:

"I am sorry to inform you that owing to the large appropriations made by the late General Assembly and the decreased valuations of the property in the State, I must advise you that I cannot pay any extra appropriations during this year or until I find that I will have a surplus after paying the interest on the 4 per cent bonds and the necessary running expenses of the State government. I advise you of the situation at this time so that you may avoid making contracts that might embarrass you."

When asked what he proposed to do the Treasurer replied that he would first pay the obligations that must be met and the necessary running expenses, and whatever surplus he had would be divided *pro rata* according to the appropriations.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— The *Post* heartily sympathizes with those gold Democratic newspapers that are trying to convince the administration that the tariff was not the issue in the last campaign, but we are afraid they will not be successful.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

— When the present tariff was under consideration (and long afterward) the calamity howlers asserted that Southern influence prevented an adequate reduction of the duty on rice. The Dingley tariff bill proposes to increase the existent duty on rice. Is this also due to Southern influence, or is it designed to win a Southern vote or two for the bill?—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

— "All that a man hath will he give for his life," said Satan, but that was before insurance companies began issuing excessive policies on the lives of needy and desperate men. Within a year three have been accused of killing themselves in order to secure fortunes from the great corporations which solicited their business, and there have been many others.—*Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.*

— The release of all but 14 of the 92 Americans imprisoned in Cuba indicates that there must have been an iron hand under the velvet glove with which Mr. Olney appeared to touch Cuban affairs, and the increased frequency with which the releases are being effected since the change of Administrations indicates a fear on the part of Spain that Mr. Sherman may not wear gloves of any sort—a fear that will perhaps be strengthened by the promptness with which a rumor that Mr. McKinley's Cuban policy would be no more vigorous than his predecessor's has been contradicted at Washington.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

—It takes two to make a bargain, but it's only one that gets it.—*London Figaro.*

—"Why do you pickpocket?" "For the same reason you act as judge." "What do you mean, man?" "Because there's money in it."

—Maud—"Why has Lillian given up wearing a rational costume? Did George object?" Ethel—"Oh, no; he said he approved of it, because it would prevent her attacting any other man's admiration."—*Boston Globe.*

—Mrs. Kuddler—"Do you know, George, that everybody says the baby is just like me?" Mr. Kuddler—"Nonsence, Anne; the baby is not more than six months old, and it has never spoken a word."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Judge—"Officer, did the prisoner offer any resistance?" Officer—"Only $10, yer honer."

One Question Settled: I wonder if Adam could have had any poetic talents?" "Of course not; poets are born, not made."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—After the Amatuer Drama: "I know we ought to have had a dress rehearsal." "What's the trouble?" "Why, when I said to Tom Skinner, 'kneel, sirrah, and on bended knee pay homage to your lady queen,' he spoke right out and said: 'Not on your life—in these tights.'"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

—The following has been attributed to many and various sources. A clergy man was preaching upon the "Parable of the Prodigal Son," and when it came to killing the fatted calf, he endeavored to heighten the interest by the following gloss. "Not A Calf—The Calf; the old familiar calf which had been in the family for years and years."

— The Soul of an Artist: "Why are you here?" asked the missionary.

"For tryin' to pick a woman's pocket," answered the sequestered gentleman.

"Now, my good man, you see what greed has brought you to."

"It wasn't greed at all. I knowed in the first place that there wouldn't be nothing worth taking, but I jist wanted to see if I could do it."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lexington *Dispatch*: Nine revenue officers made a "moonshine" raid in Boon township on the night of the 9th inst. and destroyed three blockade distilleries, together with thirteen tubs of beer and eight barrels of whiskey.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: W. H. Raper, a young man 26 years of age, was run over and killed by a train near Lucama, in Wilson county, on Saturday night. It seems from the position in which he was found that his foot got caught in the frog of the switch and he could not get off the track.

— Greensboro *Record*: Frank Hoskins, a young white man about twenty years of age, was killed at High Point Saturday night by a freight train. He was on the track, asleep or unconscious The engineer of the train says he saw something on the track ahead of him, but could not tell what it was, but even if he had known that it was a man he could not have stopped his engine.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: Frank Baker, colored, of Dudley, who is well known throughout the county as a turbulent politician, and who has had many disturbances among his own race at his own home in Dudley, and had made many enemies in that locality—and especially by his recent activity in having that town incorporated by the late Legislature against the expressed wishes of a majority of the citizens of the place, most of whom are colored—was shot there Saturday night about 9 o'clock and instantly killed by some unknown person

—Salisbury *Sun*: Sunday morning at 6.15 o'clock Salisbury was shaken as much as it was by the powder house explosion in 1895. Windows rattled, houses swayed and late sleepers were aroused suddenly by an explosion that seemed to be near their bed. Persons rushed into the streets but there was no information to be obtained as to the location or nature of the explosion. Later on however it was learned from several colored persons who were on the street at the time that a large meteor was seen shooting over the northwest part of the city, leaving behind a long trail of fire. It fell to the north of the city and shortly afterwards the explosion occurred. The explosion was about the only theme of conversation on the streets during the day.

A FLOOD REMINISCENCE.

How a Young English Engineer Saved Lowell From Destruction.

The city of Lowell was saved from destruction in 1852 by the foresight of one young man. About 1865 a Lowell antiquarian named Uriah A. Boyden devoted much attention to investigating a tradition of a great flood in the Merrimac in 1785 and found an old man who remembered that his father marked the height of the water by driving a spike in an apple tree. Mr. Boyden persevered in his search until he found the tree in Tyngsboro, several miles above Lowell. Its trunk was hollow, and entering it from below he discovered the spike, its head wholly concealed by the bark, at a considerable distance above the ground. It showed that in 1785 the water had risen to a point 13½ feet higher than the top of the dam at the mouth of the canal, which furnished the Lowell water power in 1835.

The engineer in charge of this power was James B. Francis, a young Englishman, who urged the directors of the corporation to provide against the recurrence of such a rise of water. His arguments prevailed, and he was allowed to construct two immense wing walls of masonry, diverging from the canal lock and inclosing the entire country between the canal and the river. Over the waterway he hung an immensely strong gate, weighing 20 tons, which was suspended by a wrought iron chain. A sledge and a cold chisel were placed in the care of the watchman for use when needed. The work was finished in 1850, and for two years was laughed at as "Francis' folly."

On the morning of April 22, 1852, the waters rose so high that the city of Lowell was threatened with destruction, and the young engineer was sent for. He rode to the dam without a saddle and hurriedly cut the chain, releasing the great gate. His work stood bravely, and the Boston Advertiser, five days later, said that if it had not been constructed "every vestige of the old guard gates would have been carried away and a mighty and uncontrollable river would have swept through the heart of Lowell, destroying everything in its course." A service of plate was presented to Mr. Francis, and during the remainder of his life, which ended only recently, he was one of Lowell's most honored citizens. For more than 40 years he was agent of the corporation controlling the water power.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

One Way of Catching Fiddler Crabs.

There are various ways of catching fiddler crabs. One way of catching the black or mud fiddler, the one that bores into meadow banks along salt creeks, is with two boards so placed as to form a deep sided letter V. The fisherman seeks a spot where there is a little strip of sand at low water, between the base of the mud bank and the water's edge. The crabs come out of their holes and go down to the edge of the water, often in great numbers. The fisherman comes over the meadow with his boards, which he sets up on edge as quietly as he can on the sand, with the opening of the V toward the water. Then he alarms the crabs, and they come scurrying up the little beach in multitudes, bound for their holes. As they come they carry their big claw aloft, somewhat as the soldier carries his gun. It is from this habit that the fiddler crab gets the name of soldier crab, by which it is also known. Those crabs that are opposite the opening in the V hustle with the rest of the line, but when they strike the board sides they are thrown more and more together, until they converge in a mass at the point. The fisherman, sitting outside, takes them out by the handful.—New York Sun.

"To throw up the sponge" is borrowed from the prize ring, it formerly being the custom, when a prize fighter had been worsted, for his second to throw up the sponge used for wiping him off.

There is no better way to keep the feet warm in winter than a sheet of ordinary newspaper wrapped around the foot before placing it in the shoe.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

LATEST IN FISH NETS.

A FRENCH INVENTOR INTRODUCES NEW METHODS OF SEINING.

Electricity to Be Employed In Gathering the Harvest of the Sea—How Fish May Be Captured In Large Quantities and Before They Know It.

It has frequently been a subject of comment that the methods in vogue for gathering the "harvest of the sea" have scarcely changed from century to century. The bone or ivory or wooden fishhooks of the Eskimo or the south sea islanders are represented, it is true, in our higher civilization by the finely pointed metal ones, but this is a refinement of manufacture, not an improvement in method. It is equally true that their rudely twisted bark nets are only to be compared with the product of our rope walks and twine factories, greatly to the advantage of the latter. This industry, as old as humanity, has, so to say, made but a single step since its birth. They are essentially the same coarse nets and the same hooks that have always been employed for the fishing industry that are in use today.

It is frequently said, "The sea ought to nourish the land," and in view of the rich supplies of food which the sea contains this seems to be just. On the other hand, the complaints of the fishermen prove that their calling is far from lucrative. We hear frequently of regions where fish were formerly abundant which at present are hardly producing anything. What is the cause of this state of things? There may in truth be many causes, but it is largely due to the crudeness of the methods employed. Fish show a strong tendency for quitting the place where nets have been employed, which frighten them, or to avoid returning if they are of migratory habits.

On the other hand, the nets and drags often tear up the bottom and disturb the spawning beds with the eggs, and sometimes the young. These considerations have led a gentleman named Trouve to conceive a new system of fishing, employing some of the methods of modern science and overcoming, as he thinks, some of the objections to the antiquated methods.

He claims to have accomplished among other results the attracting of the fish into his toils and capturing them without frightening them and without much wear and tear on the nets themselves. In his nets, for instance, of a cylindrical shape, the ring forming the bottom has lead sinkers fixed to it in the ordinary way, while the upper edge consists of a rubber tube, which is in communication by means of a long flexible rubber pipe with a reservoir in the boat and which is supplied with compressed air by means of one or more pumps. Instead of being placed in the boat this reservoir can in some cases be arranged on shore or even on a special buoy.

When thrown in the water in the usual way, the rubber tube having been emptied of air, the weight of the net will, of course, take it to the bottom, where it forms a stationary mass of relatively small volume, which will not of itself terrify the fish. Having proceeded to attract the fish to the location by methods which we will allude to further on, as soon as there is reason to believe that they have gathered in force a stop cock is opened, allowing the compressed air from the reservoir to flow into and inflate the tubular ring constituting the upper border of the net. This ring, as a result, augments in volume and forms a rigid mouth for the net, and at a given moment, in accordance with the law of Archimedes, it becomes buoyant and rises to the top of the water, carrying the net with it.

The important point is that this is accomplished without noise and without agitating the water. The fish is not alarmed, and is captured before he knows it, without making any attempt to escape.

The same principle may be applied to seine nets or purse nets.

It is well known and recognized that fish, in common with most terrestrial animals, not excluding "humans," are strongly attracted by anything which glitters. Mr. Trouve has taken advantage of this and has constructed luminous buoys containing batteries or accumulators connecting with incandescent lamps. A flattened reflector spreads the light over a wide extent. These buoys are placed with other bait in the nets, and the fish are attracted from all sides, like moths to a candle, and become prey.

The next thing is to know when to draw in the net. To employ watchmen is rather primitive, and Mr. Trouve has devised a much better system—at any rate in theory. His idea is to make a sort of scale, consisting of a beam pivoted to a stake. This beam has at one end a square net and at the other a tray, in which is placed a weight slightly greater than that of the square net. An appropriate mechanism, clockwork or otherwise, raises up this tray at regular intervals, say every five or ten minutes, which gives to the beam an oscillatory movement. Every time the beam rises beyond the horizontal position an electrical contact is made connecting at a distance, on the bank or in the boat, wherever the fisherman is stationed. Whenever there are no fish in this square net it rises quickly, carried up by the excessive weight at the other end of the beam, and a short interval of ringing shows that the beam has gone by the horizontal position without stopping there, and consequently there are no fish. If, on the contrary, the square net incloses fish, the excess of weight will no longer be able to carry it up beyond the horizontal, and the bell will ring continuously.

Pleased at the Outlook.

The higher education is always to be desired, but people sometimes have strange reasons for taking it. For instance, the Saunterer hailed a nephew the other day, and said:

"I hear, Tom, you are going to the Institute of Technology next year?"

"Yes," was the prompt reply, and the boy's face fairly beamed.

"And why are you going there?" was the not unnatural question.

"Oh, so I can have four more long summer vacations," was the unexpected answer.—Boston Budget.

At a French Wedding.

A wedding feast is an important ceremony in France among all classes of society. Even among the very poorest of the Parisians a wedding banquet is the occasion for a reckless expenditure of money in the purchase of wine and viands. In Brittany a wedding is even a more gorgeous affair than in Paris. At a recent wedding ceremony in Brittany the guests numbered 1,200, and three bullocks were slaughtered to provide them with meat. Wine was consumed in large quantities, and in addition 40 barrels of cider was consumed.

Victoria's Cablegrams.

All official cablegrams for her majesty are addressed, "Queen, London," and are invariably couched in secret language. The queen usually signs her private family messages, "V. R. I." She seldom telegraphs in plain language, but uses one of her word or cipher codes, compiled so as to defy detection. Her majesty has private ciphers with her principal embassadors, the viceroy of India, the governor general of Canada and with any general abroad on active service.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

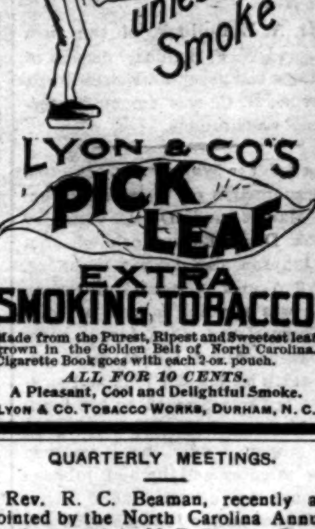
Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.



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Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¼	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4⅞	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	35	@	40
Virginia Meal	36	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	95
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	11	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	[illegible] 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 07
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 20
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	39	@	40
Oats, from store		@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	45
Cow Peas		@	85
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	3
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	28
" " in bbls		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	@	29
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg. Cut 60d basis		@	1 75
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 25	@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C. Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	[illegible]
Common Mill	4 00	@	[illegible]
Inferior to Ordinary		@	[illegible]
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE March 23

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 26½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26 cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained, and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. at $1 30 per barrel for Hard and 1.80 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin firm, $1.30, 1.35; tar steady, 90c; crude turpentine nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	18
Rosin	402
Tar	85
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—31 casks spirits turpentine, 277 bbls rosin, 223 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling.

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—194 bales; same day last year 101.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN.—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 23—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1¼@1½ per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent. closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange quoted firmer, with actual business in bankers bills at 485¾@486 for sixty days; 487¼@487½ for demand. Commercial bills 484¼@485¼. Government bonds were easy; United States coupon fours 113; United States twos 95½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 106; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds weaker.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was higher.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 23—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝c.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross — bales; exports to Great Britain 6,810 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 200 bales; forwarded — bales; sales 631 bales; sales to spinners 152 bales; stock (actual) 242,777 bales.

Cotton futures closed quiet but steady; March 7 01, April 7 01, May 7 05, June 7 09, July 7 13, August 7 14, September 6 88, October 6 76, November 6 77, December 6 80, January 6 84, February 6 88. Sales 43,400 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 10,557 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,992 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 3,000 bales; stock 753,038 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 33,750 bales; exports to Great Britain 28,071 bales; to France 1,050 bales; to the Continent 25,411 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,168,845 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,683,333 bales; exports to France 604,988 bales; exports to the Continent 1,668,846 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged; Southern flour was quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot dull and firmer with options; No. 2 red free on board 78⅜c; ungraded red 70@84¼c; No. 1 Northern 84⅝c; options opened weak at ¼@⅜c decline, rallied ⅜@1¼c, fell ¼c and closed steady at ¼@⅜c over yesterday, with trading fairly active; No. 2 red March 80⅜c; May 79⅜c; July 77⅜c; September 75⅜c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29⅜c at elevator and 30⅜c afloat; No. 2 28⅜c; options dull and firm at ⅛c advance; March 29⅜c; May 30⅛c; July 31⅛c; September 32⅜c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options dull and firmer; May 21⅛c; July 22⅜c; spot prices—No. 2, 22c; No. 2 white 24c, mixed Western 21@24c. Lard quiet and about steady; Western steam $4 40; city $4 17. May $4 52; refined lard was dull; Continental $4 70; South American $4 45; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork was slow, steady and unchanged; new mess $9 00@9 75. Butter was firm, with a fair demand; State dairy 9@18c; do. creamery 13@18½c; Elgins 19c. Eggs easy; State and Pennsylvania 10½c; Western fresh 10@10½c; Southern 10c. Cotton seed oil was quiet, barely steady and unchanged; crude 20@20½c; yellow prime 23½. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Peanuts moderately active and unchanged; fancy hand-picked 3½@3⅝c. Coffee quiet and unchanged to 5 points up; March $8 20, April $8 20@8 25, July $8 30; September $8 40; December $8 40@8 45; spot Rio nominal; No. 7 $8 50. Sugar—raw quiet and firm; fair refining 2 15-16c; refined quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cash quotations: Flour was dull and easy at quotations; hard wheat spring patents $3 90@4 20 in wood, soft wheat patents $3 80@4 00, hard wheat bakers' $2 50@2 90 in sacks, soft wheat bakers' $2 80@3 15 in sacks; red dog $1 05@1 10 in sacks. Wheat—No. 2 spring 71¼@73⅝c; No. 2 red 84½@89⅝c. Corn—No. 2, 24c. Oats—No. 2 16½c. Mess pork $8 65@8 70. Lard $4 12½@4 15. Short rib sides, loose $4 60@4 85. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 75@4 87½. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—March 71¼@71⅜, 72⅝, 71⅜, 72⅛c; May 72¼@72⅝, 73⅝, 72⅛, 73⅛c; July 70⅜@70⅞, 72⅛, 70⅜, 72⅛c; September 68⅛, 69⅜, 68⅛, 69⅛c. Corn—March 23⅛, 23⅝@23⅜, 23⅛, 23⅜c; May 24⅛, 24⅝@24⅜, 24⅛, 24⅜c; July 25⅛@25⅜, 25⅜, 25⅛, 25⅜c; September 26⅜, 26⅞, 26⅜, 26⅜c. Oats—No. 2 March 16⅜, 16⅜, 16⅜, 16⅜c; May 17⅛@17⅛, 17⅜, 17⅛, 17⅜c; July 18@18⅛, 18⅛@18⅛, 18@18⅛, 18⅛@18⅛c. Mess pork—May $8 62½, 8 77½, 8 62½, 8 75; July $8 75, 8 87½, 8 75, 8 85. Lard—May $4 15, 4 22½, 4 12½, 4 22½; July $4 25, 4 27½, 4 22½, 4 32½. Short ribs—May $4 67½, 4 72½, 4 65, 4 65; July $4 70, 4 72½, 4 67½, 4 70.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Flour dull. Wheat easy; spot 87c bid; May 80c asked; Southern by sample 88@89c. Corn easy; spot, March and April 27⅛@27½c; May 28@28⅛c; June 28⅛c bid; July 29⅜@29⅜c; Steamer mixed 26@26½c; Southern white 28⅛@29c; do yellow 28c bid. Oats firm; No. 2 white 25@26c; No. 2 mixed 22½@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 23.—Galveston, quiet at 7 1-16, net receipts 635 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7⅛, net receipts 460 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅜, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 44 bales, Wilmington, steady at 7, net receipts 945 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 297 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6 15-16, net receipts 1,317 bales; New Orleans, easy at 6 15-16c, net receipts 2,512 bales; Mobile, dull at 6 15-16, net receipts 425 bales; Memphis, quiet at 6 15-16, net receipts 211 bales; Augusta, firm at 7 1-16, net receipts 224 bales; Charleston, firm at 6 15-16, net receipts 317 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—12.30 P. M.—Cotton dull. American middling 4d. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 6,700 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 12,000 bales, of which 8,200 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand poor. American middling (l m c): March 3 60 64d; June and July 3 60-64d; July and August 3 60 64d; August and September 3 57 64d; December and January 3 45 64d. Futures dull.

4 P. M.—American middling (l m c) March 3 59-64@3 60-64d seller; March and April 3 59 64@3 60 64d seller; April and May 3 59 64@3 60-64d seller; May and June 3 59-64@3 60 64d seller; June and July 3 59 64@3 60 64d seller; July and August 3 59 64@3 60-64d seller; August and September 3 57-64; September and October 3 51 64d seller; October and November 3 46-64@3 47-64d seller; November and December 3 44 64@3 45 64d value; December and January 3 44-64d buyer. Futures closed quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL March 23.—April 16 (Good Friday), April 17, 19 and 20 will be observed as holidays in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Williams, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Williams, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

W I Simpson, 84 tons, Jones, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John R Fell, 336 tons, Loveland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ella G Eells, 243 tons, Cushman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Nimrod, 252 tons, Green, J T Riley & Co.

Winnegance, 251 tons, Kimball, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Florence A, 148 tons, Strout, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Green, 254 tons, Clark, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Wm Branfoot (Br), 1,323 tons, Knott, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Kong Sverre, 463 tons, Larsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Bianca Aspasia (Ital), 451 tons, Gorziglia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

Starlight, 241 tons, Gallagher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

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GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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GEO. W. CHILDS DREXEL,
Editor and Publisher.

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The Morning Star.

OLD BACHELOR'S CHILDREN.

Old bachelors' children, oh, what models are they,
Or will be when they have some of their own!
How quiet they'll be and how lovely, as well,
How for good graces they will always be known!
What pinks of perfection in conduct they'll be,
How bright, how deft and how clean,
How free from small vices and follies alway
And nothing unpleasant or mean.

How modest, how courteous and pleasing,
How strong in good words and good deeds,
How perfect, and such as one reads of
In the novels that a bachelor reads;
How they will be trained for the battle
Of life that's coming on by and by,
How they will walk in paths that are narrow,
And never get cranky or "high."

How they'll improve opportunities given,
How parents will rise up and be blest,
What patterns they will be for all others,
For emulation and all of the rest
Of good things to look for in future,
Both of this world and also the next,
But the sermons the bachelor preaches
Is without this appropriate text:

"Don't count up your chickens while hatching,
Don't cross the stream till you reach it,
Take a lesson or two in experience,
And after writing your sermon, don't preach it,
Until you've lived the life of a parent,
And known young folk within and without;
Don't make a fool of yourself about children,"
And this pen knows what it is writing about.
—Good Housekeeping.

VICTORY BY DEFEAT.

The afternoon sunlight, sifting through the thin draperies at the windows, filled the room with a pleasant mellow half light.

Miss Channing had gone to the window and was looking up the street through a chink in the blind. Presently she caught sight of Harding's figure, and, going hastily back to her place before the fire, she took up her book, which had been neglected for an hour, and began to read.

Her interest was sudden, but it was none the less intense—so intense that the ringing of the doorbell did not disturb her, or even the opening of the door by the quiet maid.

Harding came into the room quickly, without being announced. He came over to where the girl was sitting, and she let him stand there for a moment, looking down at her; then all of a sudden she dropped the book and held out her hand to him, smiling.

"So you have come, Paul?" she said, looking up at him.

"Did you think I would not come?" he asked.

"I do not know, but I was afraid. When I wrote the note, I was afraid."

"But still you wrote it. Your fear did not deter you. You would have written it had you been sure that I would not come."

The girl withdrew her hand quickly, and the look of smiling tenderness faded from her face. "You have come to quarrel with me, Paul," she said.

Harding waited for awhile before he answered. Resting his arm on the side mantel above the fireplace and facing her, he answered slowly:

"I have not come to quarrel with you, Eleanor. I do not know that that would do any good. There has been enough of that sort of thing already. But I came to beg you, to entreat you, to command you, if there is anything in the relation we bear which gives me any authority over you, to give over this determination to which you say you have arrived—this foolish, needless, cruel resolution.

"I ask you to do it for me, for yourself, for every one that is interested in you—in the name of our love, Eleanor. You cannot mean that you will disregard that?"

The girl heard him through without interruption. "You know, Paul," she said, when he had finished, "you have said all this to me before. This is the way you begin when we quarrel."

"I have never said it to you as I do now, Eleanor. I have never believed that you really meant to do this thing. I half thought that you kept talking about it because you saw it worried me. I never believed that you really meant it. I cannot believe it now."

"I can show you a copy of the contract I have signed," said the girl quietly, almost coldly.

"Can it be that you have gone as far as that?" he said.

"Yes, I have gone as far as that. I told you I was going to."

"But you need not keep it. It cannot bind you. I will see to it myself. I can force Davis to let you off; it will be easy enough," said Harding hurriedly.

"But I do not want to be let off, as you call it," answered the girl. "I knew what I was doing when I signed the contract. I did it deliberately, because I think it is right for me to have my way about this thing. I do not want to turn back."

"You are forcing me to tell you what it will mean if you persist," said the young man hotly.

The girl rose from her chair and faced him with flashing eyes. "Well, what will it mean?" she cried.

"It will mean that everything is over between you and me," he answered, his eyes flashing too. "You must understand that."

"Very well; if that is your choice, I have nothing to say. I expected that you would say it."

"It is not my choice. I will not let you saddle it upon me. It is your choice and you admit that you have taken it deliberately. My choice is very different, but that has nothing to do with this situation apparently."

"Yes, your choice is different. Your choice is that I shall submit, even now, before we are married, to your dictation. You say that I do not regard our love. What is there in our love that it can be served only by the things that you happen to want? Could it not be nourished by a little that I want? Is my judgment always to be wrong and yours always to be right? And because I do not immediately look at the thing from your standpoint you say that I am false to our love. You have no right to say that, for it is not true. I do not see why I should give in to your selfishness. I suppose you would call it your love, but I do not."

"Davis told you all these things to say, I suppose," said the young man, with a sneer.

"What do you mean?" demanded the girl.

"I mean just that. Ever since this cursed business began you have been under his influence. He has flattered you, and you have believed him. He has told you that you had great powers, and straightway you have longed to exercise them. He has set you dreaming of applause, of the praise of the crowds that he says will welcome your entrance into public view. You have gone crazy with it, Eleanor. Can you not see it?"

"Do you think I will be a success, Paul?" asked the girl suddenly.

"I do not know. Perhaps you may. Do you mean that you are determined to go on with this thing? That you will not listen to me at all?"

There was a long pause, and then the girl answered in a low tone, "Yes; that is what I meant."

Harding turned on his heel and walked to the door. The girl followed him and opened the outside door for him. He stood a moment looking at her, and then he went out, and she closed the door after him. Then she went back into the mellow light of the little room, and, throwing herself upon a wide divan, burst into tears.

* * * * * * *

"The surprise which we have long known Manager Davis of the Empire theater had in store for us is out at last," said the dramatic column of one of the big dailies.

"Miss Eleanor Channing, who, it will be remembered, made such a startling success in the amateur field last winter, has been induced to take the leading role in the 'Princess Lounda,' shortly to be produced at the Empire."

And this announcement was made the text of a lengthy gossipy article about Miss Channing and her affairs, and the reasons that had induced her to adopt the stage. The article spoke of her wonderful talent and rejoiced that it was no longer to be hidden or wasted in the company of amateurs.

All this, and the many notices that came after it, Harding read with a sinking heart. He made no attempt to see Miss Channing. He had given up all hope of changing her in her purpose.

As the night of her first appearance drew near he told himself that it would not do for him to go to the theater. He was afraid that he might do some foolish thing. Nevertheless when the time came he could not stay away.

His impatience brought him early to the theater and he secured a box, in the extreme rear of which he stowed himself away where he could not be recognized, either from the audience or from the stage.

Presently the orchestra began to play the overture. It was a low, plaintive theme that the leader had chosen and every quiver of the violins seemed to deepen the gloom in the young man's heart.

The orchestra changed to a quicker movement, the lights throughout the house were lowered while the footlights blazed forth and then the curtain rose.

There was the usual conventional opening, but after it there was a pause and from the rear of the stage Miss Channing came forward. There was stillness for a moment, then a stir through the audience and some applause. The play proceeded.

From his seat in the shadow Harding watched her numbly. He heard what she was saying and yet he did not hear it. It seemed not to make any impression on him.

Presently he roused himself suddenly. What was the matter with the audience? He looked back to the stage where Eleanor was.

Was he mad? What kind of acting was that which he saw? Could it be that this clumsy, awkward woman was Eleanor Channing? She seemed more like a wooden woman. He breathed a sigh of relief when the curtain went down.

A subdued murmur went through the house as the curtain fell, but there was no other sign either of approval or disapproval. It was a patient audience, though cold and growing colder. Still it yet suspended judgment.

But before the close of the second act it was a plain, undeniable fact that the girl was a failure. The audience even began to thin out toward the close of the act and many went out when the curtain went down and forgot to come back again.

But long before this Harding's mood had changed and he now watched the movement of the play with the most vivid and intense interest.

He listened with quivering nerves for the first and faintest sign of applause, and when it did not come he endeavored to start it himself.

But it was of no avail. The actress was a failure, and the audience knew it.

When the curtain finally went down for the last time, Harding rushed out of his box and through the side passage to the stage. Eagerly he sought Miss Channing, but she was not to be found. They told him that she had slipped out unattended as soon as she came from the stage.

He found her just about to take a cab outside. Without asking her permission he followed her in and sat down beside her.

At first she seemed not to notice him, and then she regarded him with wide staring eyes. She seemed dazed, stunned.

"My poor child!" he said, taking her hand in his.

She did not attempt to take it away. Presently she leaned her head down on his arm and began to weep softly. He did not speak, but let her have her way, stroking her hair gently.

Presently there came a weak, little muffled voice from somewhere down on his coat sleeve.

"It was terrible, wasn't it?" said the voice, very weakly.

"On the contrary, I think it was splendid," Harding answered.

There was a pause, and then the voice spoke again.

"If you had not been there, I think I should have died," it said this time.

This was too much for Harding to stand with equanimity, and the voice and its owner were gathered into a pair of strong arms.

"But I was, and I will continue to be always, if you will let me," he said.

"I think you will have to be," said the voice, now a happy one, though still very weak, "for I do not seem to be able to get along without you at all."—Exchange.

MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.

Dr. Parkhurst on the Tendency to Degrade Marriage to the Level of Commerce.

"I cannot dismiss this matter without deprecating the tendency so conspicuously operative among us to degrade marriage to the level of commerce," writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal in a paper on "The Young Man and Marriage." "This is not denying that there are material considerations that in this matter, as in all others, require to be respected. A poor young man marrying a poor young girl, with only the prospect that their life will become more and more complicated as time goes on, is a fool. I have had affectionate couples wait upon me to be married and then ask me to trust them for the wedding fee. I think that we who are clergymen ought to refuse to marry applicants who cannot show to our satisfaction that there is no likelihood that either they or their possible offspring will ever come upon the town.

"Nor, on the other hand, does my objection lie against any amount of contingent assets with which either or both of the contracting parties may chance to be endowed. My only contention is that in every marriage not essentially unholy the basal element is love, and that marriages which are 'arranged,' marriages which mean, first of all, an affair of perquisites or a barter in commodities, are a distinct infraction upon the spirit of the seventh commandment. The voluminous displays with which we know such unions to be sometimes celebrated only aggravate the mischief and operate to teach our young people in all conditions of life that marriage may be reduced to a species of traffic, differing from the dealings on the Stock or Produce Exchanges only in some of the details with which the bargain is consummated. Such examples are distinctly alien to the entire genius of the institution of marriage."

Consistency.

She was just 5 years old, but she was capable of emotions which in their intensity would strain the capacity of much larger breasts than hers.

"I am mad as a bull," she cried. "I am going to grow me some horns and run everybody out of the house."

Her grandmother overheard the remark and called the little one to her side.

"You wouldn't run your grandmother out of the house, would you?" she asked.

"N-no," the tot replied, relenting under the personal appeal. "You could hide."

"Would you run your mamma out?"

"No. She could hide too."

"Your papa and Aunt Mary and Jack —what about them?" persisted the grandmother.

"They could all hide."

"But, my dear, what use would your horns be if we could all hide?"

"Oh," she replied with delightful inconsistency, "but I could find you, though."—New York Mail and Express.

Mountain Climbing.

In a sketch of Sir William Martin Conway, the mountain climber and explorer of the Himalayas, The English Illustrated Magazine says that he has the "climber's walk"—that is, a gentle roll of the body, with no unequal steps, but swinging his legs with rhythmic precision. He is a slim man, but tough, full of energy and with iron muscles. When climbing the Himalayas, he spent 84 days on snow and glacier. During that time he traversed from end to end the three longest known glaciers in the world outside the polar regions and landed on the summit of Pioneer peak, 22,000 feet high, the greatest height yet reached by man.

Mail from New York to Batavia will be delivered in 41 days from the date of mailing.

A rainbow in the morning foretells rainy weather during the day.

BICYCLE GRIPS.

The Habit of Holding the Handle Bar at the Center.

Assume, if you please, that the grips are properly placed at the ends of the handle bar, from 12 to 18 inches apart, and that the proper place for the rider's hands is on the grips. The fact remains that the average rider seldom touches his grips in riding, but grips the naked bar on either side of and close to the top of the steering head. Are we to infer from this that the standard of handle bar construction is all wrong and that the grips should be at the top of the bar and not more than eight inches apart, or that the bar should be left long to meet the exigencies of rough riding, while the material of which the grips are made should cover the entire bar up to within an inch or two of the center, or that it would be well to have a pair of supplementary grips at the place indicated by the position assumed by the rider, or what?

Undoubtedly the present standard handle bar is correct. The average rider, for one thing, has his grips dropped so low that he cannot reach them conveniently, so that his easiest position is with his hands on the top of the bar, and again many riders, with level or upturned bars, who are able to reach their grips comfortably, have acquired the habit of grasping the nickel in deference to the popular idea. We think that every rider is obliged at times to use his grips. Full handle bar leverage is necessary whenever steering is rendered difficult by rough surface or otherwise. At such times every rider finds that the standard bar comes in handy. Supplementary grips would detract measurably from the trim appearance of the handle bar, and it may be doubted whether cyclists as a class would tolerate them. A bar entirely covered with cork or other grip material would speedily become soiled and make a sorry looking object in comparison with the bright nickeled bar.—American Cyclist.

Angouleme.

A broad, isolated hill about 200 feet in height, with two winding rivers near its base; a hill with almost perpendicular sides and a plateaulike top, covered closely with buildings and edged with trees—this is Angouleme. In Roman days it lay within a triangle formed by the three chief highways of these western districts, left aside when, with their customary directness, the great roadbuilders of antiquity connected Perigueux, Saintes, Limoges and Poitiers. For this reason Ausonius wrote of it, "Iculisma devio ac solo loco," and today we cannot suspect that Rome ever valued it unless we look underground or within museum walls. But the relics here preserved prove that it was an important place to the Romans and its strong position kept it important through all the warring centuries which stretched between the collapse of their power and the firm consolidation of the modern kingdom of France.—M. G. Van Rensselaer in Century.

The True Remedy.

W. E. Repine, editor, Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures, and besides is guaranteed. R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.59 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 5.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rock Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.06 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.10 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8 52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20 a m, Weldon 11.43 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 35 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.26 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9 5 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.56 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv.. Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar..Newbern...........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains

Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

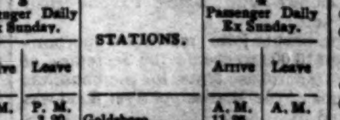
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 29 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston...........	10 33	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City...	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train *West*, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern *for* Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at
ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

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VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO THE

Southern

Baptist

Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

THE

Seaboard Air Line

OFFERS THE

Best Service!

Quickest Routes!

AND A

HALF RATE.

In addition to the regular Superb Double Daily Service, it is proposed to run

Three "Baptist Special Trains"

FROM

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

Making immediate connections with trains from all points

North, South East and West.

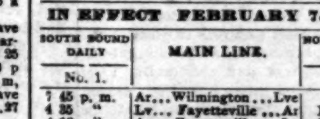
For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address or call on

B. A. NEWLAND, Agt. Pass'r Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
OR
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,
Portsmouth, Va.

mar 16 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 50 a.
4 35 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	11 00 a m
4 18 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv.......Climax.......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro.... Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale.... Lv	4 23 "
"		"
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove... Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv.......Maxton.. .. Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 03 "
4 49 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	11 08

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

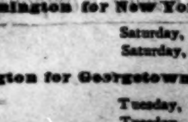
feb 9 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN, Saturday, March 20
ONEIDA, Saturday, March 27

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA, Saturday, March 20
CROATAN, Saturday, March 27

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA, Tuesday, March 16
CROATAN, Tuesday, March 23

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

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Wilmington, N. C.
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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

All Articles Show a Gain in Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Firmness ruled in wheat to-day. For a brief period at the opening lower quotations than yesterday's close were established, but afterwards a gradual improvement took place, the close being almost the best point of the day. May wheat opened from 73⅜ to 72⅞c, advanced to 73⅝c, closing at 73⅛—⅝c higher than yesterday.

May corn opened at 24⅛c, advanced to 24⅝@24⅞c, closing at 24⅝—⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ⅛c higher.

May oats closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady at yesterday's figures.

The hog market went by contraries this morning. There was a very little run, but for some reason the demand did not appear urgent, and in consequence five cents per 100 pounds was deducted from prices. The natural effect of this decline was to weaken product at the start. Later, the constant strength of grain communicated a better feeling to provisions. Houses with English connections were good buyers. May pork closed 2½c higher, May lard a shade higher and May ribs 5c lower.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

Showing the Effect of the Pressure Upon Him for Office.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—President McKinley is showing the effect of the pressure upon him for office. He gives to each visitor a courteous hearing, but the tax on his vitality is very severe. The office-seekers are at the White House when the doors are opened in the morning and they remain in evidence until the President is compelled, through sheer fatigue, to seek the seclusion of his private apartments. The warm weather of the past few days has added to his discomfort and it has been suggested that he spend an occasional day in rest at the seashore or in the country near the city.

The President is so conscientious, however, that he insists upon staying at his desk as long as his strength will permit. His friends believe that if he does not take a brief outing he will break down from overwork. They maintain that he has been under a terrific strain since his nomination last June and that it is not in human nature to continue it indefinitely.

EXERCISES CLEMENCY.

The President Respites Four Men Sentenced to Be Hanged.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—President McKinley this morning granted a respite to four men who were to have been hanged to-day at Santa Fe, N. M. A telegram directing a stay of execution for ten days to enable the President to examine into the case was sent to the United States marshal there. This was the first opportunity of exercising clemency presented to the President since he entered the White House. The condemned men are Francisco Gonzales, Antonio Gonzales, Lauriane Elonid and Patricio Valencia, and were convicted of the murder of Franco Cnavez. President Cleveland gave them a respite of two months, which expired to-day. A flood of telegrams for and against a further respite has descended on the White House within the past few days. It is claimed that the case has a political bearing.

CLEARANCE PAPERS GRANTED

The Steamer Bermuda Will Sail for Some Port in the West Indies With a Cargo of Munitions of War.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Treasury Department to-day directed that clearance papers be granted the alleged filibustering steamer Bermuda, now at Fernandina, Fla. The Bermuda's captain took the omnibus oath required by the Department before the permission was given. He was obliged to make affidavit that the vessel would not transfer any part of her cargo to any other vessel before reaching her destination, nor take on board more men than was required to run her. Copies of the affidavit were examined by Secretary Gage before clearance was ordered. The steamer will clear for some port in the West Indies, not Spanish, with a cargo of munitions of war.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 65@1 67½. Spirits turpentine dull at 29@29½c.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Spirits turpentine was dull and nothing doing. Rosin firm, sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 60, H $1 70, I $1 75, K $1 75, M $1 75, N $1 90, W G $2 25, W W $2 45.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 26½c, with sales of 212 casks; closed firm at 27c, with sales of 51 casks; receipts 359 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 1,485 barrels; sales 88 barrels of new crop pales; quotations: A, B, C, D $1 50, E $1 55, F $1 65, G $1 75, H $1 85, I $1 90, K $1 95, M $2 00, N $2 20, W G $2 50, W W $2 60.

Note.—Last three quotations are for new crop product; old crop is dull, with small bids at 25c. lower.

ALL HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, from the small pimple to the dreadful scrofula sore, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, etc. All druggists. 25 cents. †

The Greater New York character was passed in the Assembly yesterday afternoon without amendment and now its goes to the Senate for concurrence. The charter will pass the Senate this week and will then be sent to the mayors of the cities affected.

Paine's Celery Compound

is the

Best

Spring Medicine

In

The

World.

It makes the weak strong.
We have it.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts.
mar 18 tf

SENATE AND HOUSE.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW CHARACTERIZED AS "A MONUMENTAL HUMBUG."

Committee Instructed to Report Whether It Should be Continued, Amended or Repealed—The Debate on the Tariff was Continued in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate indulged to-day in an almost one-sided denunciation of the civil service law and its administration. The matter came up in the shape of a resolution offered by Mr. Allen directing the Committee on Civil Service to inquire into the dismissal of some half dozen employees (microscopists) of the Bureau of Animal Industry in South Omaha, Neb. His assertion was that the dismissals were for political reasons.

Mr. Gallinger did not favor the proposed investigation, because it would bring out so many hundred other like grievances, and Mr. Hoar objected to it on the same grounds, saying that such a herculean task should not be thrown on any committee at this special session. The civil service law, as administered, was characterized by Mr. Gallinger as "a monumental humbug." He favored blotting out the law and returning to a condition of things that would "give to every man and woman an equal right to hold office with every other man and woman."

This declaration of principle was applauded by the galleries, and the galleries were appropriately lectured by the Vice President on their breach of propriety. Various instances of absurdities in civil service examinations were furnished by Senators—Mr. Gallinger mentioning the requirement of would-be compositors in the Government Printing Office that they should hop twelve times on one foot; Mr. Wilson saying that civil service examinations had been ordered in his State for a cook in the penitentiary and a sawyer on an Indian reservation; and even Mr. Hawley, who had been a member of the House committee which reported the law originally, admitting that the law had fallen into a state of "conspicuous incompetency" and giving as an illustration the fact that when an army engineer officer in charge of a public work on Long Island Sound had selected a competent steamboat captain who knew every rock and sandbar in the neighborhood, the commission sent to him a "schoolmaster from Rhode Island." The only Senator who defended the law and its administration was Mr. Lodge.

The upshot of it all was that Mr. Allen's motion was agreed to without a division, but amended so as to instruct the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire and report whether the civil service law should be continued, amended or repealed.

Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, made an argument in favor of a constitutional amendment to make United States Senators elective by popular vote instead of by State Legislatures.

At the close of Mr. Turpie's remarks, the Senate went into executive session.

After a short time the doors were reopened and legislative business was resumed.

These three bills were passed by the Senate: Directing the Secretary of War to supply a thousand tents to shelter and relieve the sufferers from the flood in the Mississippi river; to establish the official survey of fractional townships in Nebraska; to amend the act repealing the timber-culture laws. The latter bill was explained by Mr. Pettigrew to be the same as was passed by both Houses last session, but which the President had been "too busy fishing" to sign.

A constitutional amendment to make the 30th of April inauguration day was introduced by Mr. Hoar.

At 3.35 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The second day's debate on the Tariff bill was something of an improvement over that of the first day, although Mr. Dockery's statement early in the day was, and is correct, that up to this time the debate, compared to those which have preceded it within the present decade, is tame and uninteresting. The event of the day was the speech of Mr. Dolliver. He held the attention of the whole House, Republicans and Democrats alike, for over an hour, and kept his hearers laughing nearly from start to finish by his humorous descriptions of the effects of free trade or tariff for revenue. His eloquent periods in advocacy and defence of the protective tariff policy aroused his political associates to a high state of enthusiasm.

Other speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Gibson of Tennessee, Lacey and Newlands, the latter of whom spoke from the standpoint of an opponent of the Republican party's financial policy, but an advocate of protection. A measure of prosperity, he claimed would never be restored to the country until the old-time parity of silver with gold was re-established.

Speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Mr. Dockery, who attacked the agricultural schedule particularly, and Mr. McLaurin, who advocated a tariff on cotton and rice, and announced his opposition to the policy of free raw material. He demanded that the cotton planter should not be plundered by the whole world while the wheat growers were protected against their near neighbors. He expressed his purpose of offering amendments placing a duty of 2½ cents per pound on all imported cotton and 2 cents per pound on rice as a matter of simple justice to the South.

The demand for free wool or a reciprocal duty thereon by Mr. McLaurin was applauded by the Democrats and Populists. While in the course of his speech he was contrasting the rate and extent of the growth of the wealth of manufacturing States, North and East, as compared with that of the Southern States, Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, Republican, asked him why the people of the Southern States did not build factories and thus secure the advantages of the Eastern and Northern States, instead of "cussing" the more fortunate sections of the country.

"The presence of Republicans and Populists in those States," answered Mr. McLaurin, "makes it impossible for us to get money for these improvements." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Swanson agreed with Mr. Newlands that the rehabilitation of silver as basic money was an essential prerequisite to prosperity, and Mr. Cochran contended that the reason why factories ceased operations was because the people had no money with which to buy their products.

The Senate joint resolution appropriating $15,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase tents for the houseless victims of the Mississippi river flood was agreed to.

At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 8, the evening session to be occupied on the Tariff bill.

The first address of the evening session was that of Mr. Howard of Alabama, Populist. He said he would vote for the bill because he believed in the broad, patriotic principle of protection to American industry.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia, Democrat, followed in opposition to the bill, speaking "as one of the 6,500,000 alleged Anarchists who voted last Fall for honest money, honest taxation and honest government." He said the proceedings of Congress afforded much interest it but little satisfaction. "The novel method of legislating entirely by machinery, unless its results happily disappoint our expectations, will demand the insertion of a new plank in our next platform to denounce legislation by machinery as well as government by injunction."

Mr. Kelly, of South Dakota, Populist, denounced the bill as a specimen of "robber" protection. The last speech was by Mr. Clardy, of Kentucky, Democrat, who devoted himself to the exposition of an amendment he proposed to offer to the bill by which American tobacco could be admitted in the ordinary channel of trade to the countries in Europe which now debar it from entrance, except under conditions that practically prevent its sale.

At 10 30 the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

Declares Traffic Associations Illegal—Western Roads Withdrawing from Them—It Is Believed That a Period of Widespread and Disastrous Rate Disturbance Is at Hand.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Within a week it is expected by high railroad officials that not one of the organizations having jurisdiction over passenger and freight rates will be in existence in this country, as a result of the plain decision of the United States Supreme Court that all associations which have for their purpose the maintenance of the agreed rates and the division of traffic are illegal. The oldest organizations of this character must go to pieces. In fact, the work of disintegration began in this city to day, the legal advisers of great railroads being quick to grasp the hopelessness of the situation, so far as continued membership in these associations were concerned.

General Solicitor Kenna, of the Santa Fe system, advised the traffic manager of that road to withdraw immediately from all freight associations of which it has been a member. It is believed Mr. Kenna will also advise the Santa Fe's withdrawal from all passenger associations to-morrow.

A long consultation with other attorneys of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was held before General Solicitor Peck. Before the meeting of lawyers Mr. Peck stated he would advise the St. Paul's withdrawal at once from all associations.

The counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road advised the officers that the only legal course to pursue was to sever connection with all associations.

Officers of the various Western roads were divided on the effect which this disruption would have on rates. Officials of the Santa Fe said they saw no reason why rates should become demoralized, while the representatives of the Chicago & Alton, notably Vice President and General Manager Chappell, said they did not see how rate wars could be prevented. Mr. Chappell added: "I think all traffic associations will have to go by the board. From a railroad standpoint, I think the decision all wrong. It was rendered without expert opinion."

Vice President and General Manager Truesdell, of the Rock Island, said the company would probably withdraw from all associations.

Vice President Morton, of the Santa Fe, said: "I don't believe the railroads will cut each other's throats during this emergency. We look for relief from Congress, but to be on the safe side we annulled our membership."

The concensus of opinion is that a period of widespread and disastrous rate disturbance is at hand, because each road can now do as it pleases, and cut rates openly and secretly regardless of Inter-State Commerce law. Railroad men and shippers agree that such conditions will work injury to the general public, giving big shippers and merchants who get the lowest rates an advantage over competitors.

TEXAS BANK FAILS.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Paris Closes Its Doors—Run on Another Bank Promptly Checked.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PARIS, TEX., March 23.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, one of the oldest and thought to be the strongest financial institutions in North Texas, with a paid-up capital of $300,000 and a surplus of $60,000, made an assignment to Judge D. H. Scott. This action was precipitated by the failure of the cotton firm of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh yesterday. It was known that the firm owed the bank money and depositors became alarmed and a run began. All checks presented yesterday were promptly cashed. The bank officials foresaw that if the run was kept up it would be forced to the wall. An appeal to the other local banks for assistance was made but refused. When the doors opened this morning the run was renewed and continued until the bank was forced to close. This set people wild, and a rush was made for the City National, which was also a large creditor of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh. A great crowd gathered in front of the building, and it became necessary for the police to clear the sidewalks. At 11 o'clock Col. George F. Hicks, vice president of the First National Bank, walked in and laid $100,000 on the City National's counter, and told the people to come forward and get their money. This was followed by the announcement that the bank would remain open until 6 o'clock to pay depositors. This allayed the fears of some, but many continued to withdraw their money. Apprehensions are felt for banks in neighboring towns which are involved in the failure of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Italian Admiral Warns Cretan Insurgents Not to Attack Turkish Forts—One Hundred Armenians Massacred by the Turks—No Proposals Received by England from Greece Looking to a Compromise.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CANEA, March 23.—Three hundred French troops, the first of the reinforcements ordered to Crete for service, landed at Suda to-day. Later they marched to this city. Three hundred other French troops will go to Sitia, at the eastern end of the island.

Admiral Canevaro, the Italian officer who is by reason of seniority in command of the combined fleets of the Powers, has issued a proclamation enjoining the insurgents and Greek troops not to attack the Turkish forts at Kissamo, Suda, Malaxa, Retimo, Candia and Hierapetra, these forts being necessary for the maintenance of order at the ports where the foreign troops will be disembarked. The proclamation closes with a warning that measures will be taken to ensure respect for it. It is doubted that the insurgents will pay any heed to the proclamation.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. G. N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, said that the Government had not received any proposals from Greece looking to a compromise with the Powers beyond what was contained in Greece's supplementary note, which had already been made known to the House. It seemed, however, that the Greek Minister at Paris had made verbal communications to M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, but none such has been made to the Government of Great Britain. In reply to a question, Mr. Curzon said that Turkey was not taking any part in the blockade of Cretan ports, and that Turkish merchant vessels, in entering the ports of Crete, would be subject to the same restrictions as were imposed upon vessels of other nations.

WIND AND WATER.

DEATH AND DISASTER FOLLOW IN THEIR WAKE.

Blakely, Ga., Nearly Wiped Out of Existence—Rivers and Creeks Rising—Reported Loss of Life—Relief for Sufferers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A special to the *Tribune* from Eufaula, Ala., says: This city is central in a section which was swept by a tornado yesterday in which death and disaster has played a dreadful part. For several days there has been summer mildness all through Southwest Georgia and South Alabama, the country tributary to the Chattahoochee river. On Sunday the thermometer went up to 80 and the air was oppressive. Yesterday morning leaden skies and increasing wind pressure preceded a storm which came sweeping along with terrific force. Shutters and roofs gave way and for two hours there was terror and desolation, when the tornado passed off to the northwest, coursing along the Chattahoochee valley. The reports soon coming in told of the terrible devastation.

The town of Blakely, in Georgia, was nearly lifted out of existence, and people seeking refuge indoors were as badly knocked around by creaking and falling timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and other flying missiles.

A second disaster, that of floods, is now upon the country. The rivers and creeks are swelling with the rainfall, which almost resembled a cloud-burst in its copiousness. On both sides of the Chattahoochee south of this the fields are overflowed, destroying all the winter's work of preparation, carrying away cabins and stock.

Late last night news came in of the drowning of a family of eight persons on the Alabama side of the river in Henry country. Richard Manson, with his wife and six children, lived in a cabin on the river bank at the crossing of the Central Railroad from Columbia. The waters rushed in and before they could extricate themselves all were lost.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Acting upon an appeal from Governor Jones, of Arkansas, for assistance, the Merchants' Exchange, of this city, to-day subscribed $2,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers. This money and future donations will be handed over to the Memphis Relief Committee. Statements from Mayor W. L Clapp and Chief of Police E R. Moseley, of Memphis, were received by the Exchange. The mayor says that nearly all the refugees come from Arkansas. The chief says that Memphis has two funds to draw upon—balances left from the yellow fever fund and the cash donated for the Johnstown, Pa., flood sufferers, neither of them being exhausted. The following from the mayor of Helena, Ark., was also read:

"*Helena, Ark., March 23.*—The danger point has been reached and passed. We are in such shape now that we can build our levee up as fast as the river can rise. No matter how high it goes we can keep above it. I therefore wish to allay the alarm that has been spread abroad regarding the situation here."

Appeals for aid were also received from Crittenden and Mississippi.

"Dispatches from many points in the flooded section show but slightly varied conditions from those of yesterday. Slight rises are reported at New Madrid, Mo.; Columbus and Paducah, Ky., Cairo and Metropolis, Illinois. The greatest increase was at Paducah. That town is now an island and is only reached by one railroad, the Illinois Central. At noon to-day the gauge at Memphis read exactly 38 feet and stationary, but rises at points above and below there showed that the steady gauge was caused by levee breaks at Hopefield and St. Francis, in Arkansas. South of Helena to Chicot there is scarcely any more effort to save the levees. At Modoc the break is now nearly a mile wide. The levees in Mississippi are older, higher and better aligned to resist the torrent than those on the west bank of the river and the area under water is much less. The worst break is below Friar's Point, but cross levees restrict the overflow. A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says the Sunflower river is as wide and full of water as the Mississippi at ordinary stages and that the sluggish Yazoo river is now a raging torrent.

Rescue work continues unabated from Vicksburg, Helena, Memphis and Hickman, Ky. Steamer expeditions never return fruitless, and it would seem that only a start has been made to save the sufferers. The misery undergone by these people is beyond description. Naturally an improvident class, they were not prepared for the calamity that came so suddenly. All are without extra clothing, and many had not eaten a morsel for twenty-four hours when rescued.

A startling statement by a river pilot is published here to-day. He says: "All the rescue work seems to be done on or near the Mississippi river. Nothing is known of the fate of the 100,000 poor people in the lowlands of the White, the Arkansas and the Black rivers in Arkansas. When the death roll is made up it will be largely from these villages."

STEAMER DISABLED.

The Niagara, From Nassau to New York—Towed 200 Miles Into Charleston Harbor—The Vessel in a Perilous and Helpless Condition for Several Hours.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23.—The Ward line steamer Niagara, Captain Cracker, was towed to Charleston bar this morning. She had lost her rudder and her passengers had spent an anxious week aboard of her at sea. Aboard of her were fifty-two passengers, most of whom were tourists bound from Nassau to New York. The ship left the former place at noon March 16th. In addition to her passengers she carried a general cargo of sugar, tobacco and hides. Her voyage north was uneventful till last Thursday. Captain Cracker then suddenly discovered that she failed to respond to her rudder, and on investigation discovered the rudder to be bent and broken. Not the least clue could be discovered as to when or how the accident happened. A jury rudder was rigged up and the Niagara attempted to continue her voyage, but without much success. Thursday night the vessel laid to, trying to keep head to a heavy sea that was running. Friday morning the British steamer Cairnesia, bound from Sapelo to Rotterdam, was signaled and asked for assistance. A hawser was paid out to the Niagara, and a towing trip of 200 miles was begun. The sea, too, was getting heavier, and the first hawser soon parted, leaving the Niagara in a perilous and helpless condition for several hours. Her jury rudder was of very little service, and more than once she was caught in the hollow of big waves, rolling so badly as to greatly excite the fears of her passengers. Saturday another big hawser was passed to her by the Cairnesia. This time the rope held. The two ships dropped anchor off Charleston bar this morning. The Niagara will be towed into port to-morrow, when her passengers will be forwarded north by rail. The passengers on the Niagara are all very comfortably quartered aboard the Niagara to-night. The officers of the ship continue to protest that they have not the least knowledge of how the accident to the Niagara's rudder occured. Some of them expressed the belief that the gear had been tampered with before the ship left Nassau, but no cause for their opinion is assigned. The Niagara will remain here until an ocean tug is sent here to tow her to New York.

NEILL OF ARKANSAS.

Another U. S. Congressman Indorses Paine's Celery Compound.

Within the past year, among the thousands of hearty testimonials to the wonderful curative powers of Paine's celery compound that have been received by Wells, Richardson & Company—among the thousands of grateful letters received from every State and town in the country, there have come no less than six hearty indorsements from members of the national House of Representatives.

All were willing that their experience should be published, believing rightly that they might thus do good to others.

In these columns have already been published, the letters received from Congressmen Meredith, Bell, Grout and Powers.

Now comes a letter from Congressman Robert Neill, of Arkansas, as follows:

"My home is at Batesville, Ark. During the last spring and summer my eldest daughter, then 17 years of age, was in very poor health, suffering from general debility, nervous prostration and frequent slight fevers. She had the best medical attention, but apparently with little benefit. In the latter part of September last, while still feeble, she began the use of Paine's celery compound, and improved in health continuously. In three months she had fully recovered, and is now in perfect health. I am bound to think the remedy is an excellent one, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the suffering."

To postpone at such a vital time as this regulating the nerves and purifying the blood is a serious mistake. Men and women distressed by nervous troubles or the effects of impure blood cannot afford now to lose a day before taking advantage of Paine's celery compound.

In order to avoid disappointment accept nothing but Paine's celery compound. A clerk who tries to sell something else than what people ask for is evidently not disinterested. He has an eye to profit more than to the good of customers.

There can be no substitute for Paine's celery compound.

This has been shown time and time again in cases where persons, too easily led, have carried home something besides Paine's celery compound, and have failed to get the decided benefit they had hoped for.

The strongest indorsement ever received for this great spring remedy—and no remedy ever compared with Paine's celery compound in the character and the number of the witnesses to its efficiency—the strongest indorsement it ever received did not overestimate or exaggerate in the least its unrivalled power of making people well.

FITZ AND CORBETT MEET.

They Take a Drink, Show Their Wounds and Pass Compliments—The Question of Their Meeting in the Ring Again Practically Decided.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons will never meet in the prize ring for another championship battle. This question was practically decided this morning when the two pugilists met in the bar room of the Baldwin Hotel and talked over their plans quietly and dispassionately. There were no threatening gestures and no loud talk. Corbett waited all the morning for a meeting and when Bob arrived from Sacramento Jim asked him if he would take a drink.

"I don't mind," said Bob. They walked to the bar room and both ordered non-intoxicants. They were immediately surrounded by a curious crowd.

"How do you feel?" asked Corbett.

"I feel all right," answered Bob.

"My arms are a little sore and are stiff, and my thumb is very sore. The doctor says it is broken."

"I injured my left thumb early in the fight," said Corbett, "when I caught you on the forehead."

"Mine was hurt in the second round," said Bob, "when I swung on your head and landed too far round."

"I tell you, Bob, people told me you were slow and easy. I wish those men who told me had been in front of you on March 17th. You won and beat me fairly and squarely."

"Well," replied Fitzsimmons, "I can assure you that you are the cleverest man I ever met in my life."

"I want to fight you again," said Corbett.

"You must talk to my manager," said Fitzsimmons.

Julian, overhearing the remark, replied that Bob had done enough fighting. "He has fought more than any man living during a space of seven years," said Julian, "and he will not fight again if I can rule. His wife wants him to retire and he will do so."

"Then I am to understand that there is not another chance for me?" said Corbett.

"I don't think so," replied Julian.

"Well, all right," remarked Corbett in a very down-hearted way, "but I should like to have one more try. You fought Maher twice; why not give me another chance?"

"Because I have retired" said Fitzsimmons, "and I am going to settle down."

The conversation then turned to the past fight. Corbett showed his left hand, which was considerably swollen, and Fitzsimmons' right thumb is still bandaged.

The crowd had now become so thick that Corbett asked Bob and Julian to to step to one side to talk privately concerning a second fight, and they moved to the settee and spoke in whispers. Their conversation was very short and evidently disappointing to Corbett, judging from his looks.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 479 bales for export and 153 for spinning. Middling uplands 7⅝c, against 7⅜c last year.

The speculation in cotton to-day was stagnant. What little trading there was was of a local professional character. The fluctuations in prices were confined within an extremely narrow range; in fact, they hardly budged at all, closing practically unchanged from last night's final quotations. The receipts at the ports and the interior towns were light, spot cotton here and at the South was firm, the exports from the ports were liberal and the daily river bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau showed that the Mississippi is still rising at some points. The dullness of the speculation, however, offsets everything of a bullish nature in the situation.

EARTHQUAKE.

Heavy Shock felt in Portions of Canada.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTREAL, QUE., March 23.—A heavy shock of earthquake shock the centre of this city this evening and caused great consternation. Large buildings shook like reeds and there was a general rush of inmates for the doors. So far no damage has been reported. Dispatches from various points in this province and from Eastern Ontario report similar shocks but without any damage of consequence.

At about 6.05 o'clock yesterday evening there was a heavy earth quake shock at Malone, N. Y., starting with a sudden boom like an explosion and reverberating with a grinding motion for some seconds. It seemed to travel from southeast to northwest. People were alarmed for a moment, but no damage done.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Responsible firm wants office manager at Wilmington: salary $1,200 year; $600 cash and best references required. Commercial references furnished. Position permanent. Address Postoffice Box 312, Philadelphia, Pa. mar 21 1t*

Horses For Sale—We offer for sale several first-class large Work Horses. J. A. Springer & Co., Coal and Wood yard. mar 21 3t

Call No. 346 Bell Telephone when in need of Fine Candies manufactured daily. Fresh Fruit received by every steamer. "Jamaica Bananas" a specialty this week. My "Ice Cream" parlor is now open daily. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 21 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street, you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 342 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92 mar 13 tf

L. K. Williams, 128 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows. Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience. Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. e31

Buggies and Harness.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: Having disposed of all of my Horses and Mules, I will now give my entire attention to the BUGGY AND HARNESS business, and will make it to the advantage of every one who contemplates making a purchase in my line if they will give me a trial. I have catalogues from the leading manufacturers of HIGH GRADE VEHICLES AND HARNESS, and if I have not got on hand exactly what you want you can make your selection from catalogue and I will take your order and save you money and trouble.

J. A. MONTGOMERY,
No. 119 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 4 1m

We Can Make You

A RUBBER STAMP AND DELIVER IN A few hours. Remember to call on us when in need of anything in the Rubber stamp line. Agents wanted in every town in North and South Carolina.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
15 Princess street.
'Phone 340. mar 21 tf

STATEMENT ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business March 9th, 1897, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$560,312 57	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		2 95	Surplus	$50,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		50,000 00	Undivided profits	15,153 04—	65,153 04
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Circulation		45,000 00
Due from other Banks	150,975 31		Total Deposits		609,570 24
Cash on hand	73,432 45—	224,407 76			
Total		$844,723 28	Total		$844,723 28

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth, S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr., P. L. Bridgers, G. A. Norwood, Greenvile, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

mar 14 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don t fail to see us before buying

WORTH & WORTH.

aug 29 tf

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to

Southern Jellico

and the

Virginia Coals,

which we are selling at the very low price of

$4.50 per ton, $2 25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton,

delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.

W. E. WORTH & CO.

Telephone 94. jan 29 tf

March, April and May.

"If you aint got 'em you might have 'em,' and one ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.

CORNEAUS'

Bed Bug Interceptic

does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly.

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
mar 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

This Week

Special prices at

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

ON

Maccaroni, Cream Cheese,

CANNED CORN.

I have them. You need them. The prices sell them.

S. W. SANDERS.

mar 21 tf

Assignee's Sale

—OF—

Boots, Shoes, &c.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1897

I will sell the stock of

Boots, Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars

contained in the store northeast corner of Market and Front streets, at greatly reduced prices. Parties wishing good foot wear can secure bargains.

Terms of sale cash.

A. J. HOWELL, Assignee of Henry Burkhimer.
mar 14 tf

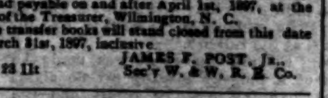
Potatoes and Coffee.

20	Barrels E R. Potatoes.		
15	Bags White Potatoes.		
40	Bags Coffee	10 cents.	
20	" "	11	"
13	" "	12½	"
10	" "	14	"
15	" "	15	"

W. B. COOPER.

mar 21 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22nd, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WILmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of the W. & W. R. R. Co. for the six months ending March 31st, 1897. Interest due and payable on and after April 1st, 1897, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C.

The transfer books will stand closed from this date to March 31st, 1897, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Sec'y W. & W. R. R. Co.
mar 23 11t

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 25th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897.

MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
feb 20 6w

Nuts

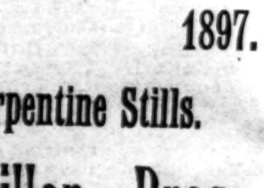
For the People to

Crack.

IF	You can buy Ladies' Muslin Chemise, full size, nicely made for............ Why pay 39c elsewhere?	25c
IF	You can buy Muslin Drawers, tucked, full size, nicely made for............ Why pay the other fellow 39c?	25c
IF	You can buy Muslin Skirts, full width, ruffled, nicely made for............ Why pay 75c elsewhere?	48c
IF	You can buy Muslin Skirts, tucked and embroidery flounce and nicely made and full width for............ Why pay your friend $1.00?	75c
IF	You can buy Muslin Night Gowns, nicely made, full size, tucked and plaited yokes for............ Why pay some one else 75c?	50c
IF	You can buy fine Muslin Night Gowns, tucked and trimmed with embroidery, nicely made, full size............ Why pay others $1.00?	75c
IF	You can buy a good strong Corset for Why pay your friend 50c?	39c
IF	You can buy Tam O'Shanter Caps, trimmed with quill and buckle, also blue flannel braided for............ Why pay 40c elsewhere?	25c
IF	We can sell you the goods you want cheaper than elsewhere, don't pay your friends more but call and see us.	

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

mar 14 tf 118 Market St.



1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

AND

General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

Mercer & Evans

CONTINUE TO ADD NEW LINES.

We continue also to ask the general public to carefully inspect our stock and prices before buying elsewhere. LOOK IN OUR WINDOW in passing.

Knee Protectors for the little Boys are selling fast at 25 cents.

Great bargains in RUBBERS. Come and see.

MERCER & EVANS,

115 Princess Street.

Successors to H. C. Evans.
mar 14 tf

Norton Yam Seed Potatoes.

A nice lot of Norton Yam Slips, for Seed.

Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

Mapes' Potato Manure, the best Fertilizer on the market for Potatoes.

A full line of heavy and fancy Groceries.

Drugs, Nails, Hoop Iron, Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, etc. Call or write for prices.

D. L. GORE,

120, 122 & 124 North Water street,
mar 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
dec 20 tf No. 11 South Front street